BY FULTON & PRICE, PROPRIETORS,

To whom all letters on business must be addressed.

JAS. FULTON, Editor....A. L. PRICE, Associate Editor.

Terms of Subscription.

Weekly, one year, invariably in advance,.....$2 50
Daily " " " " " 6 00

☞ Any person sending us five NEW subscribers, accompanied with the advance subscription, ($12 50,) will receive the sixth copy gratis for one year.

All persons subscribing for this paper since the 29th of October, 1857, will have their papers discontinued on expiration of the time paid for. All former subscribers can come under this rule, if they desire to do so.

Wilmington Journal.

VOL. 15. WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY MORNING, MAY 6, 1859. NO. 36.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

Four squares (1 inch,) 3 months, $5 00
One square, 1 month,.....2 00
Do. do. 3 do.....1 50
Do. do. 2 do.....1 00
Do. do. 1 do.....50
Do. do. 3 months without change,.....4 00
Do. do. 6 do. do. do.....6 00
Do. do. 12 do. do. do.....10 00
Do. do. 6 do. ...renewed weekly,.....10 00
Do. do. 12 do. ...do. do. do.....15 00

☞ Advertisements ordered to be continued on the books charged 37½ cents per square for each insertion after first week.

☞ No advertisement, referring upon private matters of business, under ANY CIRCUMSTANCES, to be admitted.

Professional and Business Cards.

WILLIAM D. MAHN,

INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

Will pay strict attention to all business entrusted to his care, and solicits a share of public patronage.
Office in Hall's building, No. 43, (up stairs.) North Water st.
April 8, 1859. 32-1y
Fayetteville Observer copy 6 mos. and send bill to this office for collection.

ALLEN & CLARK,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS, AND DEALERS IN LIME, Calcined Plaster, Hydraulic Cement, Hair, &c.,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

☞ Prompt personal attention given to consignments of Naval Stores, Cotton or other Country Produce, for sale or shipment. [April 1, 1859—31tf

DICKERSON, WHITTEMORE & REED,

IMPORTERS OF

TIN PLATE, SHEET IRON, WIRE, ZINC, COPPER,

AND ALL ARTICLES FOR TINNER'S USE,
Nos. 245, 247 & 249 Water Street, New York.

Dealers and Manufacturers supplied at the lowest market rates, for cash, or time.
WHITTEMORE & Co., Liverpool.
Feb. 18, 1859. 25-3m*

DENTAL NOTICE.

DRS. S. A. McDOWELL & B. F. ARRINGTON, having entered into a Co-partnership in the practice of DENTISTRY, would respectfully inform the public that they are permanently located in Goldsboro', and fully prepared to perform all operations in the various branches of the profession, in the most thorough and approved manner. The manufacturing department being under the care of Dr. McDOWELL, who has had enlarged experience in the art. The following styles of work will be furnished on reasonable terms to those requiring artificial teeth: "Continuous Block," a very beautiful and desirable style of work. "Continuous Gum," "Sectional Block" on Gold. The "Vulcanite Base" and the various styles of single teeth.
The above styles of work will be furnished to the profession when desired at usual rates.
March 11th, 1859. 28-tf

F. M. BIZZELL,

GROCER AND COMMISSION MERCHANT,
No. 29 North Water Street,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

Prompt and personal attention given to the reception of all kinds country produce, either for sale or shipment.
Orders for groceries from *cash* customers will receive immediate attention, free of commissions.
Nov. 19th, 1858 12-1y*
Fay. Obs. 12 mos. and send bill to this office immediately.

WM. H. TURLINGTON,

COMMISSION MERCHANT,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

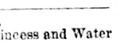
☞ Will give prompt and personal attention to all consignments of *SPIRITS TURPENTINE, ROSIN, TIMBER, COTTON, FLOUR*, and other country produce, either for sale or shipment.
My wharf and warehouses being conveniently located for the reception of produce either by Railroad or River, enables me to make charges light. Nov. 12—11-1y

T. M. SMITH,

COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANT,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

Will give personal and prompt attention to the sale and shipment of Cotton, Naval Stores, and all other country produce.
Office No. 17, (up stairs) North Water St., immediately over M. McInnis'.
Oct. 21st, 1858. 39-1y—8-1y

Harness & Leather Establishment.



EVERY variety of Saddles, Harness, Bridles, Whips and Trunks, Harness, Band, String and Sole Leather, Calf Skin, Lining, &c.; all kinds of Oil, Coach Trimmings, Carpet Bags, Valises, &c. Infallible Condition Powders, for diseased Horses and Cattle, every description of Ploughs and Agricultural Implements. The largest stock in the State, and sold wholesale or retail, at the lowest New York prices.
☞ Harness and Saddles manufactured to order and repaired.
JAMES WILSON,
Dec. 3.—14-6m No. 5 Market st., near the wharf.

WILLIAM J. PRICE.

INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

Solicits the patronage of his country friends, and all others engaged in the Turpentine business.
☞ Office opposite No. 47, North Water Street.
Nov. 24th, 1858. 68-1y-w.

JAMES O. BOWDEN,

INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES,
April 4, 1856.—[31-tf. WILMINGTON, N. C

ALFRED ALDERMAN,

INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

Will give prompt attention to all business in his line.
Feb. 20th, 1857. 25-1y

WILLIAM H. LIPPITT,

WHOLESALE AND RETIL DRUGGIST, and Dealer in Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Window Glass, Garden Seeds, Perfumery, Patent Medicines, &c. &c., corner of Front and Market sts., immediately opposite SHAW'S old stand Wilmington, N. C. 5

JOSEPH L. KEEN,

CONTRACTOR AND BUILDER, respectfully informs the public that he is prepared to take contracts in his line of business. He keeps constantly on hand, LIME, CEMENT, PLASTER, PLASTERING HAIR, Philadelphia PRESS BRICK, FIRE BRICK, &c.
N. B. To Distillers of Turpentine.—he is prepared to put up Stills at the shortest notice May 20—37-1y.

WILMINGTON MARBLE WORKS,
Wilmington, N. C.

W. G. MILLIGAN, proprietor, respectfully informs the public, that he is prepared to make and put up to order—Marble Monuments of all sizes, Tombs, Head-Stones, Furniture Tops, Mantles, Hearths, &c., of the best quality of American or Italian Marble, not to be surpassed in style or workmanship, and as cheap as can be procured from any establishment in the country, North or South.
Iron Railing—50 different styles for inclosing family lots, from 75 cents to $10 per foot, furnished and put up to order.
N. B.—Orders from all parts of the country, accompanied by the cash or satisfactory reference, will receive prompt attention; and all articles warranted to be as recommended, or ecbarge made.
Nov. 23d.—[12-tf.

W. H. McRARY & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS, corner Princess and Water street, Wilmington, N. C.

REFERENCES:
H. R. Savage, Cashier Bank Cape Fear, Wilmington, N. C.
Col. John McRae, Pres't Bank Wilmington, do. do.
D. A. Davis, Cashier Branch B'k Cape Fear, Salisbury, do.
J. G. Lash, " " " " " Salem, do.
J. Eli Gregg, President of Bank Cheraw, S. C. [Oct 17]

GEO. W. ROSE,

CARPENTER AND CONTRACTOR,
June 17 WILMINGTON, N. C.

S. M. WEST,

AUCTIONEER AND COMMISSION MERCHANT.
219-tf WILMINGTON, N. C.

CARRIAGE FACTORY.

B. R. HOOD respectfully informs the public that he is still at his old stand in Clinton, where he continues to manufacture CARRIAGES, BAROUCHES, ROCKAWAYS AND BUGGIES. He is prepared at all times to execute work with neatness and despatch. He superintends all his operations in person, and guarantees that his work shall be as durable, as neat, and as cheap as any other establishment in the State.
He is now constantly employed in manufacturing and applying his new patent scroll springs, without which no buggy can be complete. These springs prevent the usual unpleasant motion, and add but little to the cost of a buggy and is of incalculable benefit, as they completely prevent that strain upon the other springs which has given rise to so many breakings. All who want an easy riding buggy will give him a call.
May 28th, 1858 39-tf

Schools.

HILLSBOROUGH, N. C. MILITARY ACADEMY.

THIS ACADEMY IS CONDUCTED ON THE plan of the Virginia and South Carolina State Military Institutions. For a circular, address the Superintendent, Col. C. C. Tew, Hillsborough, N. C.
Jan. 27th 1858. 23-12m*

LENOIR COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.

MALE AND FEMALE.

LEVI BRANSON, A. B., Principal of Male Department.
MISS S. L. HAMPTON, in charge of Female Department.
THE SESSION IS NOW OPENING FINELY. OUR ACCommodations are good, and we are aiming at a high grade of scholarship. We hope to meet the educational wants of Eastern Carolina. Thanks to our friends for liberal patronage.
Board in advance, is $6 50; Tuition from $10 to $15; Ornamentals extra. For Catalogues apply to the Principal at Lenoir Institute, Lenoir County, N. C., or to
W. HENRY CUNNINGGINS, Secretary.
Sept. 4th, 1857 1-tf

LOOK UP, YE DISCONSOLATE.

TO ANY WHO MAY BE AFFLICTED WITH THAT dreadful and grievous malady called CANCER, or any thing of a cancerous nature, call at my residence, twelve miles West of Society Hill, Darlington District, So. Ca., and they shall have due attention. No cure, no charge for board or services rendered. In all cases I must know how I am to get my pay, after I have done the work.
Jan. 28, 1859—22-tf J. O. HALE, M. D.

Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, &c.

THE LIVER INVIGORATOR!!

PREPARED BY DR. SANFORD.

COMPOUNDED ENTIRELY FROM GUMS!

IS ONE OF THE BEST PURGATIVE AND LIVER MEDICINES now before the public.

These *Gums* remove all morbid or bad matter from the system, supplying in their place a healthy flow of bile, invigorating the stomach, causing food to digest well, *purifying the blood*, giving tone and health to the whole machinery, removing the cause of the disease—effecting a radical cure.

Bilious attacks are cured, and, what is better, prevented by the occasional use of the Liver Invigorator.

One dose after eating is sufficient to relieve the stomach and prevent the food from rising and souring.

Only one dose taken before retiring, prevents *nightmare*.

Only one dose taken at night, loosens the bowels gently, and cures *costiveness*.

One dose taken after each meal will cure *Dyspepsia*.

One dose of two teaspoonfuls will always relieve *Sick Headache*.

Only one dose immediately relieves *Colic*, while

LIVER INVIGORATOR,

One dose often repeated is a sure cure for *Cholera Morbus*, and a preventive of *Cholera*.

Only one bottle is needed to throw out of the system the effects of medicine after a long sickness.

One bottle taken for *Jaundice* removes all sallowness or unnatural color from the skin.

One dose taken a short time before eating gives vigor to the appetite and makes the food digest well.

One dose, often repeated, cures *Chronic Diarrhœa* in its worst form, while *Summer and Bowel Complaints* yield almost to the first dose.

A few bottles will cure *Dropsy* by exciting the absorbents.

We take pleasure in recommending this medicine as a preventive for *Fever and Ague, Chill Fever* and all Fevers of a *Bilious type*. It operates with certainty, and thousands are willing to testify to its wonderful virtues.

All who are using it are giving their unanimous testimony in its favor.

Mix water in the mouth with the Invigorator, and swallow both together.

PRICE ONE DOLLAR PER BOTTLE.

Dr. SANDFORD, Proprietor, No. 345 Broadway, N. York.
Retailed by all Druggists. Sold also by W. H. LIPPITT, WALKER MEARES, and DRAKE & McLIN, Wilmington, N. C. March 24th, 1859.—30-1y

LYON'S MAGNETIC POWDERS,

Will destroy Garden Insects, Cockroaches, Bed-Bugs, Fleas, Ants, Moths, and all pests of the vermin kind.

The importance of a reliable article of this kind is inestimable. In warm weather all nature teems with these annoying foes. This powder is the only article ever discovered which will exterminate them. A company of botanists, from the Horticultural Society of Paris, while amidst the ferns of Asia, observed that all insects lighting upon a certain kind of plant very soon dropped dead. This fact was made use of to guard their night camps from the intruders. Quantities of the plant was brought home by Mr. E. Lyon, and found a positive insect destroyer in every experiment. It is simply a powdered leaf, chemically prepared to resist the effect of age and climate. Medals and Letters Patent have been obtained from the governments of England, France, Germany and Russia, from the World's Fair, and numerous medical and horticultural colleges and societies.

Letter from the President of the United States.

"EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, 31st Jan. 1854.

"MR. EMANUEL LYON.—Dear Sir: I have the pleasure to inform you that the Commission, of the World's Fair, at London, have awarded you a Medal and Certificate for the great value of your Magnetic Powders, &c.

"MILLARD FILLMORE, Chairman."

The above was accompanied by a certificate of Prince Albert.

IT IS FREE FROM POISON.

NEW YORK, October 1st, 1858.

MR. E. LYON.—Dear Sir: We have analysed and tested your Magnetic Powders and find them perfectly harmless to mankind and domestic animals, but certain death when inhaled by bugs, ants and insects.

JAMES R. CHILTON, M. D., Chemist.
LAURANCE REID, Prof. Chemistry, N. Y. Hospital.

Mr. John L. Rome, Superintendant of the New York Hospital, says, "he has expelled all the bugs, ants, roaches, moths, &c., with Lyon's Magnetic Powder, and finds it of immense value."

Every gardner and housekeeper must have a direct interest in an article of this kind. Reference can be made to the Astor, St. Nicholas, and Metropolitan Hotels; to Judge Meigs, President of the American Institute; James Gordon Bennett, Gen. Winfield Scott, Cyrus W. Field, L. M. Pease, of the Five Points Mission, &c., &c. Judge Meigs says, "This discovery of Prof. Lyon is of national importance. The Farmers' Club have tested it thoroughly. It will destroy locusts, grasshoppers, ants, moths, bugs, and all vermin. Garden plants can be preserved, and houses made pure."

Arrangements are now made through Messrs. BARNES & PARK, of New York, to have it sold throughout the world. Many worthless imitations are advertised. Be cautious!

"NEW YORK, Nov. 8th, 1858.

"In retiring from business, I have sold all my Insect Powders and Pills, Letters Paptent, and the secrets pertaining thereto, to Messrs. BARNES & PARK. The Powder is a discovery made by myself, and brought from the interior of Asia, and is unknown to any other persons. The genuine and effective article is put up in tin canisters, and will continue to bear my name. "E. LYON."

Rats and mice cannot be reached by a powder, and are killed by a MAGNETIC PILL. Order them through any merchant.

'Tis Lyon's Powder kills insects in a trice,
But Lyon's Pills are mixed for rats and mice.

Sample flasks, 25 cents; regular sizes, 50 cents and $1 00. Follow directions. *Use freely and thoroughly.*

BARNES & PARK,
13 & 15 Park Row, New York.
Jan. 7, 1859. 19-6m

THE POPULARITY OF THE MEXICAN MUSTANG LINIMENT, is coextensive with the civilization of the globe. Other articles claim to *alleviate* pain and distress—this *cures*. Family Physicians, Government Hospitals, Planters, Farmers, Livery-men, &c., have practically demonstrated this fact, throughout the world. No article ever before received such undivided praise and support from Medical and Scientific men.

RHEUMATISM

of years' standing, has been totally cured. Piles, Ulcers, Tumors, Running Sores, Scrofula, Stiff Joints, Felons, Swellings, Burns, Bites, Boils, Chaps, Neuralgia, Salt Rheum, and all aches and pains upon man, and kindred complaints upon HORSES, CATTLE, &C.

such as Ring-bone, Gall, Scratches, Spavin, Poll-Evil, Sweeney, Hoof-all, &c., are subdued and cured by the MUSTANG LINIMENT.

VALUABLE HORSE SAVED!

Mr. S. LITCH, Hyde Park, Vt., writes:—"That the horse was considered worthless," (his case was Spavin,) "but since the free use of the Mustang Liniment, I have sold him for $150 cash. Your Liniment has been doing wonders up here."

420 BROAD STREET, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

(Extract.) "In lifting the kettle from the fire it became unmanageable, tilted over, and scalded my hands very severely, almost to a crisp. It was an awful sight. The Mustang Liniment appeared to extract the pain. It healed rapidly, without soreness, and left no scar of account.

Truly yours, "CHARLES FOSTER."

Such language as this is but the constant and natural echo wherever this article is used.

This Liniment is indispensable to planters and owners of horses and mules. Mr. JOHN DANIELS, Montgomery, Ala., sold a slave for $800, who was raised from utter uselessness by this Liniment. Every family should have it. Be very particular and enquire for the Mustang Liniment and take no other.

Sold by all dealers throughout North and South America, Europe, and the Islands of the Ocean, for 25 cents, 50 cents, and $1 00 per bottle.

BARNES & PARK, New York.
January 7th, 1859 19-6m

PAINTS AND OILS.

10,000 LBS. Pure White Lead;
5,000 lbs. Pure White Zinc;
500 lbs. Pure White Zinc, in Varnish;
500 lbs. Silver Paint in Oil;
50 bbls. " " dry assorted;
10 " Spanish Brown;
5 " Venetian Red;
5 " Yellow Ochre;
5 " Linseed Oil;
5 " Lard Oil;
2 " Best Sperm Oil;
300 lbs. Chrome Green, in oil and dry;
200 " " Yellow, in Oil and dry. For sale wholesale and retail, by W. H. LIPPITT,
Oct. 2—5-tf Druggist & Chemist.

"HARD TIMES NO MORE."

ANY PERSON (Lady or Gentleman) in the United States, possessing a small capital of from $3 to $7, can enter into an easy and respectable business, by which from $5 to $10 per *day can be realized*. For particulars, address, (with stamp,) W. R. ACTON & CO.,
41 North Sixth Street, Philadelphia.
Feb. 19, 1859 26-3m

KEEP IT BEFORE THE PUBLIC.

THAT KAHNWEILER & BROS. have removed their large stock of *FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS, MILLINERY, BOOTS, SHOES, TRUNKS, CARPETING, Superior READY MADE CLOTHING, &c., &c.* to the adjoining stores on Front and Market streets, two doors from the *Corner* Store, and invite the attention of their customers, before purchasing elsewhere.
DAVID KAHNWEILER, DAN'L. KAHNWEILER,
JACOB KAHNWEILER.
April 8. 32-3m

For Sale and to Let.

FOR SALE.

AN EXCELLENT STORE, with from half-acre to nine acres of land with it; also a Dwelling House on the lot.
A No. 1 Turpentine Still, 20 barrels capacity, with all the fixtures necessary to make Spirits Turpentine and No. 1 Rosin. The stand for merchandizing and buying Turpentine cannot be beat in the county.
The Still and fixtures will be sold very low and delivered at the place or Wilmington. Address at Moore's Creek P. O. CHS. W. MURPHY.
J. H. MURPHY.
Point Caswell, N. C., April 13, 1859. 186 3t—33-5t

TOWN LOTS FOR SALE.

FOUR LOTS in the flourishing Village of Rutherfordton, (the Western terminus of the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Rail Road,) are offered for sale on very low terms. Now is the time to buy before property rises to Rail Road prices. One of the most desirable lots in the place, containing 3 acres—part wood—excellent house, all other out buildings, good water, &c. Two of one acre, and one of one-and-a-half acres, each having good new houses, and otherwise improved.
For particulars address the subscriber, who will give any information desired. L. P. ERWIN.
Rutherfordton, N. C., March 28th, 1859. 32-3m

LAND FOR SALE.

THE SUBSCRIBER offers for sale 2,500 acres of LAND, on the South West side of the Wilmington & Manchester Rail Road, and in the county of Brunswick, immediately adjoining the said Road, about 23 miles from Wilmington, and about 2 miles below Maxwell's station. Five or six hundred acres may be called piney land, and then immediately back of this, and about one quarter of a mile from said Road, 800 to 1000 acres of the finest body of *HAMMOCK LAND* in this part of the country, which can be reclaimed and put in a fine farm at less expense than any land that I know of. It is covered with a growth of Oak, Ash, Poplar, Sweet Gum, Mulberry, and all the other growth of wood usual on fine high or Hammock Land. The balance of said track, and back of the above is a fine *SWAMP*, with a heavy growth of *CYPRESS AND READS OR CANE*. At this time carting can be done through any of said Lands. The range for hogs or cattle is the finest I ever saw.—Persons wishing to examine said lands will find me near Westbrook's Post Office, Bladen county, N. C.; and in my absence they will find Mr. John B. Ellis on the land, who will show it. J. A. ROBESON.
October 29th, 1858. 9-tf

Wanted.

NOTICE—NEGROES WANTED.

TO THE FARMERS AND CITIZENS of the counties of Duplin, Wayne, Johnston, Harnett, Moore, Cumberland, Robeson, Bladen, Columbus, Brunswick, New Hanover and Sampson:
The subscriber being desirous of purchasing a number of likely young Negroes, of all classes and descriptions, avails himself of this method of informing those who may have such property to dispose of, that they would do well to visit me at home, or address me at Clinton, N. C., for which they shall receive a visit. A word to the wise is sufficient, as it is well understood that I pay exceeding high prices.
EVERETT PETERSON.
March 4, 1859 27-9m

NEGROES WANTED.

COME ALL YOU THAT WANT LARGE PRICES for NEGROES, and give me a call, or address me at Magnolia, N. C., as I do intend to pay high prices for all likely negroes. Please give me a call soon, as I am now in market. JOHN BARDEN.
Jan. 21, 1859. 20-6m*

NEGROES! NEGROES WANTED!!

GENTLEMEN YOUR OLD CUSTOMER IS YET in market for likely Negroes, for which I am determined to pay the highest cash prices. Persons having such for sale would do well to give me a call, or address me at Clinton, N. C. J. A. McARTHUR.
Dec. 17. 16-1y*

NEGROES WANTED.

THE SUBSCRIBER IS IN MARKET FOR A number of likely Negroes, MEN AND WOMEN, BOYS AND GIRLS, for which the highest cash prices will be paid. Those having such property to dispose of will find it to their advantage to call on the subscriber at Wilmington.
DAVID J. SOUTHERLAND.
June 27th, 1856. 43-tf

FARMERS LOOK OUT.

ALL WHO WISH TO SELL NEGROS WILL FIND it to their interest to address me at Clinton, or visit me at home, as all who know me know I give exceedingly high prices, and that without jewing or to[illegible] that Negros have fallen. I wish to make an investment soon, as I have but little to invest. Address, LUKE A. POWELL.
Aug. 3.—1-9m.* Clinton, Sampson Co., N. C.

Rewards.

$50 REWARD.

RANAWAY FROM PETER RIVES, Guardian fo Mary C. Teel, negro man BEN. Said negro is a dark mulatto, has a large mole on the right side of his nose, slow spoken, has a down look when spoken to, weighs 160 or 170 lbs., and is about six feet in height. I will give the above reward for the apprehension and deliv ery of BEN so that I get him. He is no doubt trying to passas a free man.
PETER RIVES, Guardian.
Greenville, N. C., Jan. 19th, 1859 22-6m

MRS. McCALEB'S HOTEL.

THE SUBSBRIBER would respectfully inform her friends and the public that she has taken the building on Chestnut street, below Front, South side, known as the ROCK SPRING HOTEL, where she will be prepared to accommodate permanent and transient boarders, at reasonable terms and in the best manner.
March, 4, 1859.—152-1t 28-tf.] MARY S. McCALEB.

GIFTS.

One Hundred Varieties of Gifts!

MELVIN'S IMPROVED GIFT BOOK SALE.
MELVIN'S IMPROVED GIFT BOOK SALE.
MELVIN'S IMPROVED GIFT BOOK SALE.
MELVIN'S IMPROVED GIFT BOOK SALE.
MELVIN'S IMPROVED GIFT BOOK SALE,
333 CHESTNUT ST., PHILADELPHIA—
333 CHESTNUT ST., PHILADELPHIA—
333 CHESTNUT ST., PHILADELPHIA—
333 CHESTNUT ST., PHILADELPHIA—
333 CHESTNUT ST., PHILADELPHIA—
WITH ONE HUNDRED VARIETIES
WITH ONE HUNDRED VARIETIES
WITH ONE HUNDRED VARIETIES
WITH ONE HUNDRED VARIETIES
WITH ONE HUNDRED VARIETIES
OF VALUABLE AND USEFUL GIFTS!
OF VALUABLE AND USEFUL GIFTS!
OF VALUABLE AND USEFUL GIFTS!
OF VALUABLE AND USEFUL GIFTS!
OF VALUABLE AND USEFUL GIFTS!
CONDUCTED ON AN ENTIRELY NEW PLAN.
CONDUCTED ON AN ENTIRELY NEW PLAN.
CONDUCTED ON AN ENTIRELY NEW PLAN.
☞ A VALUABLE GIFT WITH EVERY BOOK SOLD.
☞ A VALUABLE GIFT WITH EVERY BOOK SOLD.
☞ A VALUABLE GIFT WITH EVERY BOOK SOLD.
CATALOGUES SENT FREE.
CATALOGUES SENT FREE.
CATALOGUES SENT FREE.
By addressing R. MELVIN,
333 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

☞ New Catalogues, just issued, containing all the Popular Works of the day, and a List of One Hundred Varieties of Gifts. When orders of Twenty-five Dollards and upwards are received, a receipt for the same will be sent by return mail.
Receipts taken for every package sent by Express.
THREE PLANS OF COMMISSION FOR AGENTS, of which they can take their choice, and each more liberal than ever offered.
AGENTS WANTED IN EVERY TOWN.
AGENTS WANTED IN EVERY TOWN.
AGENTS WANTED IN EVERY TOWN.
Address R. MELVIN,
333 CHESTNUT STREET,
Philadelphia, Pa.
March 25th, 1859 30-3m

NORTH CAROLINA MEDICAL SOCIETY.

ACCORDING TO ADJOURNMENT, the tenth annual meeting of the Medical Society of the State of North Carolina will be held in the town of Statesville, Iredell county, at 4 o'clock, P. M., on the SECOND TUESDAY in May next.
As business of great importance will engage the attention of the Society, it is earnestly desired that every member be present.
The ordinary regulations respecting return tickets to delegates, &c., will be observed by the Wilmington & Weldon Railroad, as heretofore, and, I presume, by all others also.
WILL. GEO. THOMAS, M. D., Sec'y.
Wilmington, N. C., March 28th, 1859.—173 3t—31-tm.
The Raleigh Register and Standard, Salisbury Watchman, Rutherford Enquirer, Louisburg Eagle, Edenton Express, Newbern Progress and Iredell Express, copy once a week until meeting, and forward bills to the Secretary.

TOUCHSTONE.

THIS CELEBRATED COLT will stand the present season at our Stables, (late residence of Wm. Faison, dec'd.,) in Sampson County, and will be let to mares on the following terms:
TERMS—Sixty dollars to insure; forty dollars for the season; twenty-five dollars the leap; one dollar to the Groom, in either case.
Mares from a distance will be taken care of, but no risk assumed.
Board per day 37½ cents. The season will commence the 10th of March, and close on the 10th of June.
Touchstone is by Goldfinder, out of a Hamiltonian mare, was four years old 11th of March, 1859, is 15 hands 3 inches high, color bright bay. He is believed to be the fastest trotter in the United States, of his age. For particulars enquire of the owners at the above Stables.
M. J. FAISON & BROS.
March 11. 25-3m
Fayetteville Observer 3 mos. and send bill to this office.

Official Notices.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
NEW HANOVER COUNTY COURT—MARCH TERM, 1859.

Ross Morse vs. The Schooner Joe Flanner. } Original Attachment.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the owners of the Schooner Joe Flanner are non-residents: it is therefore ordered, that publication be made in the Wilmington Journal for six weeks, notifying said defendants to appear at the next term of said Court, to be held for the county aforesaid, at the Court House in the town of Wilmington, on the second Monday of June next, then and there to plead, answer or demur, or judgment final by default will be taken against them, and the property levied upon be sold to satisfy Plaintiff's debt and costs.
Test. SAM'L R. BUNTING, Clerk.
April 29th, 1859. [Pr. fee $5 62½] 35-6t

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.
NEW HANOVER COUNTY.

Heyer & VonGlahn, vs John F. Bloom. } Original Attachment.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendant, John F. Bloom, is a non-resident, it is therefore ordered by the Court that publication be made in the Wilmington Journal for six weeks notifying said defendant to appear at the term of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the County of New Hanover, at the Court House in the town of Wilmington, on the second Monday of June next, then and there to plead, answer or demur, or judgment final by default will be taken against him, and the property levied upon be sold to satisfy plaintiff's debt and costs. Test.
SAM L. R. BUNTING, Clerk.
April 15. Pr. adv. $5 62. 33-6w

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.
NEW HANOVER COUNTY.

J. & D. McRae & Co. vs. The Colchote Copper Mining Company. } Original Attachment.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendants are non-residents, it is therefore ordered that publication be made in the Wilmington Journal for six weeks, notifying said defendants to appear at the term of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the County of New Hanover, at the Court House in the town of Wilmington, on the second Monday of June next, then and there to plead, answer or demur, or judgment final by default will be taken against them and the property levied upon be sold to satisfy plaintiff's debt and costs. Test.
SAM'L. R. BUNTING, Clerk.
April 15. Pr. adv. $5 62 33-6w

SOME MORE LAND AND NEGROES IN DUPLIN.

BY VIRTUE of sundry decrees of the Court of Equity, I will offer for sale at the Court House in Kenansville, on Friday, 20th of May next, about 375 acres of valuable Land on Goshen Swamp, and belonging to the heirs of John Swinson, dec'd. Also, 300 acres on the North East, and belonging to the heirs of Yates Brooks, dec'd. Also, 278 acres on Persimon, and belonging to the heirs of C. B. Whitehead, dec'd. Also, 75 acres on the waters of the North East, and belonging to the heirs of Alex'r. Quinn, dec'd. Also, two Lots (one of ten acres) in the Village of Magnolia, and belonging to the estate of E. Rich, dec'd, &c. Also, about 20 Negroes (one a valuable blacksmith) belonging to the heirs of James P. Davis, dec'd. Also, 4 Negroes belonging to the heirs of Robert J. and Sarah J. Hunter, his wife. Terms accommodating. JERE. PEARSALL, C. M. E.
April 7th, 1859. Pr. adv. $5 33-1m

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
NEW HANOVER COUNTY.

WHEREAS, information hath this day been made to us, the undersigned, by the oath of C. B. Miller, that five slaves, his property, (viz:) HARRY, SAM, and SIMON, hath run away and lies out hid and lurking in swamps, woods and other obscure places, committing depredations to the peaceful inhabitants of said State. These are in the name of the State of North Carolina, to require them, the said slaves forthwith to surrender themselves to their master or other lawful authority, and we do hereby order this proclamation to be published at the Court House door and two other public places of said county, and warn the said slaves that if they do not immediately return to their said master, it is lawful for any person to capture them by slaying them or otherwise, without accusation or impeachment of any crime. Given under our hands and seals, this 25th January, 1859.
W. T. J. VANN, J. P., [SEAL.]
A. LAMONT, J. P., [SEAL.]

DESCRIPTIONS.

HARRY is stout built, black complexion, about 50 years old, 5 feet 8 inches high, and weighs about 175 pounds.
SAM is thick set, dark complected, about 30 years old, 5 feet 6 inches high, and weighs about 160 pounds.
SIMON is stout built, cooper color, about 26 years old, 5 feet 9 inches high, and weighs 170 lbs.

$250 REWARD.

I WILL GIVE A REWARD of Fifty Dollars for either of the above negroes, dead or alive, delivered to me or for their confinement in Jail so that I can get them.
C. B. MILLER.
New Hanover Co., Jan. 25th, 1859 22-1yooo

I WILL ALSO give a reward of Twenty-five Dollars for my negro woman PHILLIS, who is runaway. She is of black complexion, thick set and about 5 feet high; has some front teeth out, and speaks quick. The above reward will be paid for her safe confinement in Jail so that I can get her. C. B. MILLER.
Jan. 28th, 1859

General Notices.

ESTABLISHED 1760.

PETER LORILLARD,

SNUFF AND TOBACCO MANUFACTURER,

16 & 18 Chambers Street,
(Formerly 42 Chatham Street, New York,)

WOULD call the especial attention of Grocers and Druggists to his removal, and also to the articles of his manufacture, viz:

BROWN SNUFF.

Macaboy, Demigros,
Fine Rappee, Pure Virginia,
Coarse Rappee, Nachitoches,
American Gentleman, Copenhagen.

YELLOW SNUFF.

Scotch, Honey Dew Scotch,
High Toast Scotch, Fresh Honey Dew Scotch,
Irish High Toast Fresh Scotch,
or Lundyfoot.

TOBACCO.

SMOKING. FINE CUT CHEWING. SMOKING.
No. 1, P. A. L., or plain, Negro,
No. 2, Cavendish, or sweet, Spanish,
No. 1 & 2 mixed, Sweet Scented Oronoco, Canister,
Kitefoot, Tin Foil Cavendish, Turkish.

☞ A Circular of Prices will be sent on application.
N. B.—Note the new article of *Fresh* Scotch Snuff.
March 4th, 1859 27-3m

FRENCH'S HOTEL,

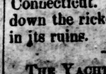
ON THE EUROPEAN PLAN,

CITY OF NEW YORK.

SINGLE ROOMS 50 CENTS PER DAY.

City Hall Square, corner Frankfort Street. (Opposite City Hall.)
Meals, as they may be ordered in the spacious Refectory.
There is a Barber's Shop and Bath Rooms attached to the Hotel.
N. B.—*Beware of Runners* and *Hackmen* who say we are full. R. FRENCH, *Proprietor.*
March 4th, 1859. 27-3m

SCHOOL BOOKS.



THE ATTENTION OF THE CITIZENS OF Wilmington, New Hanover and adjoining Counties, is called to the large and extensive assortment of SCHOOL BOOKS recently received by them, and which they offer for sale upon the most reasonable terms. MERRILL & PIERCE.
Sept. 30th, 1858 21-1t—5-tf

From the New Haven Register, 25th.

TAPERING OFF.—The Black Republican majority in the late election began to taper, and continued tapering, the nearer we came to the true figures of the returns.—The official result now published, shows what a narrow escape they have had, on the largest poll ever given in a State election. The average majority of their State ticket, Governor, Lieut. Governor, Treasurer, Comptroller, and Secretary, is but 1595—the aggregate majorities of their Congressmen still less, 1506—and of their Senators still less, 842. They elect three of their thirteen Senators, (and without these three they would have been in a minority in the Senate,) by votes of 5, 27 and 42; and two others, by votes of 59 and 74, respectively. Their meagre majorites of five members in one house of the Legislature, and eleven in the other, are more shrivelled and feeble than any party ever had in this State that succeeded in getting in their State officers by a popular vote. It is evident that the Black Republicans are on the last stumps of their last legs, in Connecticut. One more vigorous assault will bring down the rickety fabric of Abolitionism, and bury them in its ruins.

THE YACHT WANDERER.—SAVANNAH, April 27.—The steamship Florida brought up the passengers of the Wanderer to this port to-day. She encountered a gale in the Gulf Stream on Friday night, carrying away her main boom, split sails, etc., and rendering it necessary for them to leave her. A steam tug has been despatched to bring her into port.
The Cotton market is very dull, and sales are light.

From the Raleigh Standard.

Albemarle and Chesapeake Canal.

We give below a letter from a correspondent, containing an account of the recent visit to this work by Gov. Ellis, together with a description of the work and some views as to its great usefulness and importance to the commerce of the State. Indeed the importance of this channel of communication cannot be overstated.—It will furnish means of inland navigation for over a thousand miles, and must bear away from the State a large amount of produce, and return to it remunerating prices in the shape of money, merchandize, and whatever is desirable for convenience, comfort and the mechanic arts.

Gov. Ellis has returned from his tour of investigation much pleased with the work and its management, and strongly impressed with its usefulness and importance.

The Norfolk *Herald* of the 23d says:

"The formal union of the waters of the Currituck Sound with our own magnificent harbor has been duly celebrated by a tour of examination, &c., by Governor Ellis, of North Carolina, accompanied by Messrs. T. P. Burgwin, and J. F. Simmons, (editor of the Patriot.) The trip was made on the steam packet Calypso, belonging to Marshall Parks, Esq., President of the Albemarle and Chesapeake Canal Company, who represented his company, together with A. M. Burt, Esq., Secretary, John Lathr

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY, MAY 6, 1859.

Western Extensions.

The Warrenton *News*, of the 29th ult., has a pretty lengthy article devoted to the consideration of the "Internal Improvements" of this State, with especial reference to the Western N. C. and the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Railroads.

That but one main line should cross the mountains for long years to come, we look upon as self-evident.—We have our doubts whether the time ever will come that two lines will cross the ridge, at least not on the route to the Tennessee line, *via* Asheville. The time *may* come when a road will be built up the valley of the Yadkin, crossing over and connecting with the Virginia and East Tennessee Road somewhere not far from Abingdon, Va.; but this will be a good long while yet. In the meantime, the two main stems of the Western North Carolina, and of the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Roads, are pushing upwards towards the mountains—the one aiming to cross at the Swannanoa Gap, when it does cross, the other at the Reedy Patch Gap, the point of convergence being somewhere West of the Blue Ridge in the neighborhood of Asheville, in Buncombe county. Both these works must necessarily advance very slowly, and, for our part, we cannot see how either is going to get over the ridge at all without further aid.

It is contended, and with truth, we believe, that a road can be run through the Reedy Patch Gap, with maximum grades not exceeding 90 feet to the mile, and this for a very short distance and without the necessity of resorting to any tunnell at all. On the other line—that surveyed for the Western North Carolina Railroad, heavy and expensive tunnelling will be necessary and this too without obviating the necessity for grades heavier that those necessary to overcome the Reedy Patch, *without* a tunnell.

Why then if it is desirable to get a railroad across the Ridge should not the most feasible plan be adopted? Why if the Reedy Patch Gap is the cheapest and best, should not the Western North Carolina Road and the Wilmington, Charlotte & Rutherford Road unite their forces to make a joint road through that gap, instead of foolishly trying to cut each other's throat, a thing which they may accomplish, but without doing any good to either or to the State.

As for the French Broad Road, we do not feel much scared about that. Our southern neighbors do not feel like pouring out money any more than we do, and really we see little chance of that road being built any time within twenty years. It is a right strong hand to bluff and bragg with, but that appears to be pretty nearly all that there is of it just now.

We recollect how this question was discussed during the last session of the Legislature of North Carolina, and, indeed, prior to that in the canvass. It arose upon the proposition to dispense with the section feature in the charter of the Western Extension. Under existing circumstances—that is to say, the State being already pretty well in, and there being a pressure in money matters, we did not think that this movement would be wise or expedient, especially as another road was pushing along almost parallel for some considerable portion of its course. We were more anxious to see difficulties harmonized—the chance of ruinous competition avoided, and permanent interests promoted than we were to see things pushed ahead of the means and resources of the State. We think now that the day is not distant when the Ridge will be crossed by a North Carolina Railroad, after a fair understanding and arrangement shall have been arrived at; and this, too, before the French Broad or any other South Carolina Road can pierce the mountain barriers through our territory.

We think that before the meeting of the next Legislature, nay, at the earliest possible moment, those interested in or having control of matters connected with the Western North Carolina and the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Roads, ought to meet together and devise some plan by which their efforts can be combined, and at least, mutual injury be avoided, which under any circumstances can hardly be the case without a fair understanding.

This question of a Western extension is a delicate one. So also is every question that involves the incurment of debt. Such questions can not be fairly decided unless due attention is paid to business considerations. Our friends in the mountains sometimes talk pretty rapidly. They have been talking pretty rapidly of late days. That is their look out. It is certainly their privilege, especially as geographical position has heretofore deprived them to a considerable extent of many of the modern facilities of transport and intercommunication. But it is useless to talk hard or feel hard against the people of the East on that account. It can do no good that we know of.

For our part, we only pretend to express only our own views upon these matters. The whole question of crossing the mountains by railroads, is an experiment considered as a financial operation. Its incidental advantages are the only ones that can be looked to as likely to afford any adequate return for the larger outlay almost indispensably necessary for such a purpose.

The chances of a return must depend upon the fact of these lines forming a link in the great chain connecting the centres of production with those of exchange, as the lines by Chicago, the Lakes and the New York Railroads do, or as the Pennsylvania or Baltimore and Ohio Railroads do with the Ohio country, and the whole Mississippi valley. So with other lines of this character. But even the great Empire State herself cannot make money on her *two* lines. At the one end of the Pennsylvania Central is the great city of Philadelphia; at the other the thriving and now large manufacturing city of Pittsburg, and the head of navigation on the Ohio, with railroad communications rapidly multiplying, yet the fact is that if goods and passengers *in transitu* between New York and the West did not take the Pennsylvania route the road would not and could not pay.

The State of Virginia has the same tale to tell.

Now, with all these facts before our eyes, ought we in North Carolina to be precipitated, or allow ourselves to be hurried away by feeling. *Can* we, *ought* to think of *two* mountain crossings in close proximity to each other, when the great State of New York cannot sustain two lines to the Lakes as paying investments? Is it not our duty to see that all chances of future difficulty are removed, so far as the nature of the case admits. We can *afford* no rivalries between our public works—we have had too much of that already. Excited talking will do no good. Cool, judicious action must take its place.

The Eighth District.

The Democratic Convention for the Eighth or Mountain District, which met at Asheville on the 22d ult., nominated David Coleman, Esq., as the Democratic candidate for Congress in that District, against Mr. Vance, the "opposition" incumbent, who was chosen last Summer for the unexpired term of Hon. T. L. Clingman, elected to the U. S. Senate.

Mr. Coleman was a candidate last summer, but yielded to Mr. Avery. Prior to the assembling of the Convention, Mr. Avery had written a letter peremptorally withdrawing from the candidacy. By a united effort the Democrats of the Mountains can regain the ascendency which they had temporarily lost. We trust that they will make this effort.

☞ "THE STATE" is the name of a new paper just started at Elizabeth City, N. C., by Messrs. J. W. Hinton and W. H. Bagley. It is published weekly at $2 a year, and appears to be well gotten up. It is "opposition" in politics.

The Price of Virgin Turpentine.

In the Daily Journal of Monday last we inserted, without perhaps as careful examination as we ought to have bestowed upon it, a communication over the signature of "A Country Distiller." Indeed, had we given it a careful reading, we most certainly would not have published it at all, as it makes charges involving the accuracy of our market reports, which we know to be as carefully gotten up as reports *can* be, and for the reliability of which we can vouch. It further charges the existence of collusion between inspectors at the port of Wilmington and town distillers; and that the price of virgin turpentine has been kept up *nominally* at $5, although in fact *none* brings that rate. Now these are grave and serious charges, and charges which ought not to be lightly preferred against men of character, as we know the inspectors and distillers referred to, to be.—The inspectors know their business as well as any similar body of men; are well qualified to discharge the duties of their station, and are wholly above any dishonest or improper practices. There is no such compact between inspectors and distillers as our correspondent seems to think. There is no understanding to fix one rate as a nominal market price and then sell at another. Each and every inspector *has* sold virgin turpentine at the quoted rates.

To command the highest market price, however, it must be pure merchantable virgin turpentine, free from discoloration occasioned by burnt boxes, bark or chips, or from dryness, and must make Pale or No. 1 Rosin. So far as it fails in coming up to these requirements it is subject to a deduction, and if it does not make pale rosin, it is certainly worth no more than yellow dip or soft turpentine, for no more spirits can be got from it, nor better rosin made. Another thing should be borne in mind, and that is that virgin turpentine is peculiarly subject to leakage and evaporation, and that to make up for the loss this would occasion to the buyer, a deduction must be submitted to, equivalent to the amount of such leakage or evaporation at the time of sale.

We have from all the inspectors a joint communication protesting with proper spirit against the imputations cast upon them by the remarks of "A Country Distiller," and disclaiming the idea of any collusion between inspectors and distillers or Commission Merchants. We feel certain that our correspondent wrote hurriedly, and could not have meant to prefer such sweeping charges as his communication sets forth on the face of it.

We insert the following article at the earnest request of the writer, who has urgently solicited a space in our columns, believing that by a refusal to give him a chance to be heard an injustice might be done him.

In complying with this request, however, we wish it distinctly understood that we have not taken any part in the difficulties in the fourth district,—that we do not desire nor intend to take any part in them. We can see no good that can grow out of them, while it is easy to understand that a very large amount of harm to the Democratic party and to individuals may be brought about by mutual crimination and recrimination between members of the party. The glee of the "Opposition" is a sufficient indication of how *they* regard all such affairs. We trust that all such things will be promptly put an end to by the patriotism and good sense of the parties concerned:

A Card.

My attention has been called to an editorial in the Raleigh Standard of April the 13th, inst., in which the Senior Editor of that paper has thought proper to speak of my political conduct as follows:

"*Was it because of the rumor that 'Holden' was opposed to Mr. Branch, and plotting against Mr. Branch, that those exceedingly fishy and doubtful Democrats, Henry G. Williams and L. N. B. Battle, took so active a part in the Nash meeting?*"

RALEIGH STANDARD.

Now what does Mr. Holden mean by calling me a "fishy and doubtful Democrat?" Does he mean that I have ever deserted either the candidate, or the principles of the Democratic party? If he does, he is laboring under a great misapprehension, or wilfully misrepresents. What has there been in my political course to justify a Democratic editor, in heaping upon me his invectives and anathemas? I have always acted with the Democratic party. I gave my first vote for Governor, to that true and tried patriot David S. Reid, whom I supported in all his elections. I afterwards voted for Gov. Bragg, and at the last election voted for Gov. Ellis. For President I gave my first vote to Franklin Pierce, than whom a purer and more patriotic statesman never lived. In 1856, as a delegate from the 4th Congressional District, I supported Mr. Buchanan, our present able Chief Magistrate, in the Cincinnati Convention, and afterwards on the stump and at the ballot box. For Congress, in 1851, I voted for Gen. Daniel; in 1853, I supported the Hon. A. W. Venable, acting with an overwhelming majority of the Democracy of this District: and since then I have invariably voted for and warmly urged the election of our late representative, the Hon. L. O'B. Branch. In short, *I have never failed to vote, nor have I ever at any time voted against the nominee of the Democratic party.* If this course makes me a "fishy democrat," I plead guilty to the charge. If this be treason to the Democratic party, let Mr. Holden make the most of it. Now I ask what right has Mr. Holden, because he is the editor of a Democratic paper, to pounce upon and denounce members of the party, who have been always consistent in their votes, and never varied, because, forsooth, they are not for William W. Holden for every office in the gift of the people to which he may aspire? All the wrangling and unpleasant feeling which has been produced of late, in the heretofore harmonious ranks of the Democracy, in this part of the State, has been caused by the sudden aspirations and ambitious plottings of the senior editor of the Standard. This but confirms the opinion which I have heard frequently expressed, that whenever a political editor becomes an anxious aspirant and an office-seeker, he is no longer suited for the post of editor. It is hard for any man to do justice where self is interested. And it would have been fortunate for the harmony of the Democratic party, and perhaps better too for Mr. Holden, if he had taken the same view of the subject when he commenced, himself, *fishing* for the Governor's palace and for a seat in the United States Senate.

In the same editorial to which I have referred, Mr. Holden uses the following language:

"It will not do to expect us to play the sycophant because other people play the sycophant; it will not do for members of Congress, Ex-Governors or Senators in Congress to expect us to be more deferential to them than we are towards other good Democrats," &c., &c.

Now, there is a well-known class of persons, with whom it is fashionable, on certain occasions, to cry "Thief! Thief!" and if Mr. Holden has not, throughout that whole article, himself played the sycophant towards Mr. Branch, then I am greatly mistaken. Being guilty himself, he suspects others. It is a well known fact, (to say nothing of Mr. Holden's course towards Gov. Bragg and others,) that there has existed for some time a coolness between him and Mr. Branch, because the latter did not prefer him (Mr. Holden) for United States Senator; and it is very evident that he would attempt to crush him (Mr. Branch) if he thought he could succeed. But knowing the influence which Mr. Branch possesses among the people of this District, whom he has served so ably and so well, Mr. Holden prefers to bend "the preguant hinges of the knee," and dares not denounce him. He thinks, however, he can attack others with impunity; and at the very time he was penning those lines in praise of Mr. Branch, no doubt his very teeth were grating with revenge and animosity towards him.

Mr. Holden claims also in the same article that the *Standard* "CAN KILL AND MAKE ALIVE." What can he mean by such an assertion? Was ever before such presumption, such arrogance, yea, even *such despotism* assumed by a political editor? Will the Democracy of North Carolina, ever noted for its independence and love of freedom and equality sanction such dangerous authority in any one man? In the name of the Democratic party and its revered principles, I, for one, protest against it. The mission of a political newspaper is to defend the measures and men of the party; to act, as it were, as a sentinel on the watch-tower; not to rule the party—not to "kill and make alive" the members of the party. What will Mr. Holden's ambition not lead to?

"Cromwell, I charge thee fling away ambition,
By that sin fell the angels; how can man, then,
The image of his Maker, hope to win by't?
Corruption wins not more than honesty.
Be just and fear not:
Let all the ends thou aim'st at be thy country's,
Thy God's, and truth's."

I regret very much the necessity which compels me to write this card in self-defence, and can only offer as my excuse the unprovoked attacks made upon me by the Raleigh Standard.

H. G. WILLIAMS.

Hillsboro, Nash Co., N. C., April 15th, 1859.

Commissioners of Navigation.

An election for Commissioners of Navigation was held at the Court House in this town on yesterday. The following gentlemen were elected:

T. C. Worth	234
George Harriss	217
J. H. Flanner	184
Wm. M. Harris	177
W. C. Fergus	172

Clinton Female Institute.

A meeting of the Stockholders of this Institution will be held on the 9th inst. See advertisement in another column.

☞ Wm. N. Friend, Esq., Postmaster at Petersburg, Va., died there at 11 o'clock on Tuesday night.—The Express speaks of him in the highest terms.

Mr. Miller's Lecture.

Henry W. Miller, Esq., delivered his lecture on the "Eighteenth Century" last night at Thalian Hall before a very intelligent audience, by whom the effort of the gifted orator was duly appreciated. Necessarily much of the discourse amounted to a historical sketch or compendium of the men and women, doings and sayings of the last century. To impart to this anything of picturesque interest, requires the highest talent for word-painting; in many portions of his address Mr. Miller showed that he did possess this power, and elicted the admiring applause of his audience.

Mr. Miller's address occupied about an hour and a half in the delivery, during which the speaker was compelled to adhere pretty closely to his notes, his pressing professional engagements not permitting him to devote the time necessary to memorize it. To compare it with Mr. Everett's production might be invidious, and could hardly be just to either gentleman. We would be forced to dwell quite as much upon the contrasts between them as upon their resemblances. It would be unjust to expect from a lawyer, actively engaged in the duties of his profession, that elaborate finish that we find in a scholar like Mr. Everett, with all the resources of lettered ease at his command. Neither could the gestures be as carefully regulated. But for all that, the fire of intellect pervades Mr. Miller's lecture. It leaves the impression of strength and power. Its illustrations are forcible and generally eloquent. He draws pictures of the eighteenth century—of its men and its transactions which prove that instead of being, as Carlisle charged, a mere link uniting parts of history but having no interest of its own, it was on the contrary, emphatically a *great* century, distinguished by the vast strides made towards a more proper understanding of human rights. England, America and Europe produced great men, but the central figure was Washington, towering a head and shoulders above all others because of his perfect purity of mind and character.—*Daily Journal, 4th inst.*

A Picture.

We found on our table this morning a capital *portrait* of the old Journal Office, corner Front and Princess Streets, opposite the Bank of the State.

Mr. Millard by whom this view was taken, has our thanks for this *souvenir* of a building so long identified with the history of our paper;—within whose walls we have sat "in summer's heat and winter's cold," in joy and in sorrow, for these changes come to all in the lapse of years.

We shall preserve this picture for "auld lang syne," and in long after years, should we live to see such, it may call up recollections of pleasure or of pain, as either feeling may happen to predominate at the moment.

In a few months we hope to be in our new and more convenient quarters but we shall no doubt find ourselves lingering involuntarily around the old corner, where both Editors of the Journal have toiled away so many of the best years of their lives, meeting perhaps as much success as they deserved, maybe more, for few are proper judges in their own case.

Mr. Millard's street views are very good, and any person desiring such, would do well to give him a call at the Washington House, Front Street, opposite the Bank of Cape Fear.

☞ The first of May coming on Sunday, was observed on Monday by the young folks of Wilmington in their various pic-nics and other pleasures of sport.—The German Volunteers were out for target shooting. The main prize—a Silver Goblet—was won by Capt. Cornehlsen. Several other prizes were taken by different members of the Company. We learn that the shots were generally good.

In the afternoon, a large number of grown up folks went out to Currie's race track, to witness a trotting match between Currie's horse Tom Booker, and Grant's horse Buck. The heats were the best three in five. Tom, we learn, beat the two first heats with ease, the other three heats were more closely contested. Tom, by previous arrangement, had the inside track during the whole race, and won the race. The quickest time made was 2.52—on the third heat by Tom, and on the fourth by Buck.

☞ The Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church in North Caaolina, commenced its sessions yesterday at Goldsboro'. We have not received any report of its proceedings, but no doubt shall have them in due time.—*Daily Journal of yesterday.*

PIKE'S PEAKE GOLD MINES A HUMBUG.—A Correspondent of the Baltimore *Sun*, writing from St. Louis, Missouri, says that the reported richness of the gold mines at Pike's Peake in Kansas, is all a sham got up by speculators in town lots, store-keepers, sharpers, rum-sellers and a little sprinkling of black-legs.

He says that a man could not make 50 cents a day at the mines.

For the Journal.

At a meeting of a portion of the Democrats of Bladen county, held at the Court House in Elizabethtown, on Monday, the 2d of May, 1859, Wm. D. McNeill was called to the chair, and Durham Lewis and A. H. Cain were appointed secretaries.

On motion, the chairman explained the object of the meeting.

On motion of G. M. White, the chairman appointed a committee of five—viz: James Robeson, James W. Lessesne, David B. Melvin, George M. White and John P. Lytle, to draft resolutions, and report them, expressive of the sense, and for the action of this meeting.

The committee retired for consultation, and upon their return reported through their chairman, John P. Lytle, the following resolutions—viz:

Resolved, That it is not only an inalienable right, but a sacred duty, of freemen to meet together for the expression of their opinions in regard to measures of public policy, believing a frequent recurrence to principle to be necessary.

Resolved, That the Democracy of Bladen county renew their devotion to the principles and organization of the National Democratic party; and we believe its success will promote the prosperity and advance the honor of our country.

Resolved, That James Buchanan, for the able, firm, and patriotic manner in which he has administered the Government, deserves the confidence of the country.

WHEREAS, The time is approaching when it will be necessary for the Democracy of this district to select some person to represent them in the next Congress of the United States, and believing that it will conduce to the peace and harmony of the party that such candidate should be selected by a fair Convention of delegates from the different counties of the district,

Resolved, That we approve of the proposition to hold a Convention in the town of Wilmington, on the 26th of May, and that the chairman of this meeting appoint thirty delegates to represent the county of Bladen.

Resolved, That we endorse the course pursued by our representative, Hon. Warren Winslow, in the late Congress, and take this occasion to express our approval.

These resolutions were voted upon and adopted.

Under the resolution, the chairman appointed the following delegates:

Dr Wm A Bizzell, John A Richardson, James Robeson, C T Davis, Arthur Melvin, M W Pridgeon, Jas H Meredith, Joseph Elwell, Dr D B Gillespie, John H. Clark, Colin Monroe, James Hall, Thos M Kelly, George Melvin, Philip Melvin, James W. Lessesne, J M White, William N Whitted, David B Melvin, W A Melvin, John Shaw, (So. River,) Benj Fitz Randolph, J R Corbett, W L Moore, Shad'k Wooten, Chester Swindall, Duncan Bullard, David Singletary, Thos J Robeson, Dr H H Robeson.

And on motion, the names of the chairman and secretaries were added to the list of delegates.

On motion, it was

Resolved, That the proceedings be communicated to the Wilmington *Journal* and Fayetteville *Carolinian*, and that they be requested to publish them.

On motion, the meeting adjourned.

WM. D. McNEILL, Ch'n.

DURHAM LEWIS, A. H. CAIN, } Secretaries.

From the Pike's Peak Gold Mines.

INDEPENDENCE, Mo., April 30.—A gentleman just arrived here from the Pike's Peak mines reports that the emigrants there and those along the route were enrolling themselves into companies for Arizona and Sonora.

A battle took place on the 2d inst., near Zuni, between the Navajoe and Apacha Indians, in which ten of the latter and eight of the former were killed. The Navajoes also lost 4,000 sheep. The Zuni Indians assisted the Apaches.

ONE OF THE JURORS DEAD.—Paul Stevens, Esq., one of the regular jury panel on the Sickles case, died in Washington on Thursday.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Destructive Fire in Richmond.

RICHMOND, Va., May 5th, 1859.

Yesterday morning a disastrous fire broke out on Main street, between Seventh and Eighth streets. Several large shops, a plaining mill and other buildings with their contents were destroyed. Loss estimated at upwards of fifty thousand dollars. There was a slight insurance upon the property destroyed.

NEW YORK, May 5th, 1859.—A. M.

No tidings of the Steamer Niagara, now due from Liverpool.

New York Markets.

Cotton on yesterday closed buoyant. Middling Uplands 12⅛ cents.

Flour buoyant, and advanced 10 cents per bbl.; Southern $6 30 a $6 80.

Wheat firm; common white $1 60 a $1 75.

Corn buoyant and higher; mixed 87 cents, and yellow 90 a 91 cents per bushel.

Sugar firm, and advanced ⅛ cent per lb.

Rosin firm, with sales of 4,000 bbls.

Spirits Turpentine steady. Rice steady.

For the Journal.

WILMINGTON, N. C., May 3d, 1859.

MESSRS. EDITORS: The serious charges contained in the communication signed "A Country Distiller," and published in your paper of Monday, can be so fully and thoroughly refuted by a simple statement of the truth, that I am induced to trouble your columns with a few lines.

The entire quantity of Virgin Turpentine sold here up to 29th April, at $5 per 280 lbs. is 2,844 barrels, of which amount probably nine-tenths passed without deduction. On the remainder deductions were variously made of 50 cents to $1 50 per bbl. The entire deduction on the aggregate sales of new virgin made at $5, is $216 75—all which was on the remaining tenth.

This result will enable those interested to value properly the statements of the "Country Distiller," whose sagacity, combined with the watchfulness of the commission merchants alluded to by him has discovered and so thoroughly uprooted this mare's nest.

Yours, &c.,

A TOWN DISTILLER & COMMISSION MERCHANT.

For the Journal.

A Card.

Messrs. Editors: We noticed in your daily issue of May 2d, over the signature of "A Country Distiller," certain remarks relative to the prices, sales and mode of inspection of the article of Virgin Turpentine, which remarks, in their conception, are so replete with misstatement, vituperation and jealousy of Wilmington distillers, that we have thought it would not be improper to set the gentleman right in the premises, which he has so broadly, improperly and groundlessly assumed.

In the first place, he makes a misstatement when he says that the price of Virgin Turpentine is "kept up nominally by town distillers, and in fact *none* brings the price, $5." Now we all stand ready to prove that each and every one of the Inspectors has sold Virgin Turpentine from the opening of the season up to last Saturday, the 30th of April, for $5 per barrel; the Turpentine, of course, to bring the maximum price, must be a merchantable article—an inferior article is not considered merchantable, and is always subject to deductions.—We doubt very much whether "A Country Distiller," with all his opaqueness of intellect, would be willing to give as much for Virgin Turpentine, taken from burnt boxes, as he would pay for a pure white article. The ungentlemanly and insulting allusion to a compact between the town distillers and the inspectors to fix one price for the market price and then sell at another, is too contemptible to notice. Any person who dares insinuate that a collusion has existed between the distillers and inspectors, insinuates what every business man knows to be totally untrue.

We will, however, enlighten "A Country Distiller" on the subject of custom, presuming that he ought to be familiar with the law. The law recognizes but two qualities of Turpentine—viz: Soft and Hard. Custom has fixed a price for mixed Turpentine, which is one-fifth off of the price of soft. Custom has also affixed a value to unmerchantable Virgin Turpentine, which value is governed by the depreciation sustained by discoloration from burnt boxes, bark or chips, or from dryness. The high prices paid for Virgin are intended for that article of Turpentine that will make pale or No. 1 Rosin; and if it does not make such Rosin, it is certainly worth no more than Yellow Dip or Soft Turpentine, for no more Spirits can be obtained, nor better Rosin made from it than from the Yellow Dip.

We will now dismiss the subject, it being rather descending from proper dignity to make any reply to such a communication. Our friends, the commission merchants, will no doubt be able to take care of themselves. We, as inspectors, are only acting in accordance with our duty when we defend ourselves from false imputations made through the public press by an anonymous detractor of moral character.

W. J. PRICE, Inspector.
A. ALDERMAN, do.
GEO. ALDERMAN, do.
JNO. S. JAMES, do.
JNO. C. BOWDEN, do.
JNO. W. COLLINS, do.
JNO. F. HERRING, do.
W. D. MAHN, do.
N. F. BOURDEAUX, do.
THOS. W. PLAYER, do.
B. SOUTHERLAND, do.
JAS. O. BOWDEN, do.

May 4th, 1859

EUROPE.—By our our exchanges we have some further telegraphic items brought over by the Steamer North Briton from Liverpool. Her dates are to the 20th.

Parliament was prorogued on the 19th.

The Queen's speech says that a dissolution had been resolved on to give the country an opportunity of expressing their opinion on public affairs, and to give to the government the confidence of the House of Commons. The dissolution could take effect on the 23d, and the new election will follow in a few days, the writs for that purpose having been issued.

The English funds fell ¼ on the 19th, under the influence of the ministerial statement of the previous night. But subsequently all securities recovered, owing to a pacific article in the Moniteur. Final propositions from England to Austria, touching the congress, were sent to Vienna on the 19th.

An unfounded rumour was circulated in London on the 19th that Napoleon's life had been attempted.

The Moniteur's article officially explains the basis for the proposed Congress, and the present position of the negotation. It says that France will willingly prove her conciliatory disposition, and promises to request Piedmont to disarm, on condition that she and other Italian States may be allowed to take part in the Congress. Everything justifies the belief that no further obstacles will oppose the assembling of the proposed Congress.

The King of Naples has parted with his family, and received the sacrament.

A seditious riot had occurred among the students at Bologna. The troops were obliged to fire upon them and several were wounded.

Sardinia accepts the principle of disarmament as preliminary to the deliberations of the European Congress.

Arrival of the Steam Frigate Fulton.

WASHINGTON, May 1.—The steam frigate Fulton, from Paraguay, arrived here at noon to-day. All well.

The Fulton brought a heavy mail. She left Montevideo on the 17th of March, and when three days out, shipped a heavy sea and lost her quarter boats. The steamer Water Witch, which sailed in company with the Fulton, was considerably damaged in her upper works in the same storm. The Fulton arrived at St. Catharines on the 23d of March, and met there the steamship Washington, bound to San Francisco. The steamer Fulton and Water Witch left Barbadoes in company, on the 23d. Heavy weather was experienced off Cape Hatteras.

The St. Lawrence sailed from Boston about the 11th of March. The Sabine was to leave Montevideo on the 21st of March, with Commissioner Bowlin; and the rest of the fleet would soon follow. All the vessels of the expedition were to return to the ports whence they sailed. The above intelligence is furnished by assistant engineer Burrow.

DEATH OF A UNITED STATES CONSUL.—Demosthenes Walker, Esq., of Vicksburg, Miss., recently appointed Consul at Genoa, died at New Orleans on the 18th instant, of a pulmonary affection.

In consequence of the straightened condition of the finances of the Government, the Postmaster General has decided not to open any of the new mail routes in the States of Virginia, North and South Carolina, Georgia and Florida, authorized by Congress in 1858. The old routes will be continued as heretofore.

From the National Intelligencer.

Birth-Place of General Jackson.

MONROE, (N. C.) March 22, 1859.

MESSRS. GALES & SEATON—GENTLEMEN: Since the time that Mr. Davenport claimed the birth-place of General Andrew Jackson for Virginia, much ink has been shed and many conjectures have been made as to the true place of the old hero's nativity. But none of them all approach in probability and circumstantial facts of the McCamie house in North Carolina. The mere statement of the well proven facts in that case utterly demolishes every other theory in opposition to it. The generally conceded facts in the vicinity where Jackson lived until he was about fifteen years of age, and not far from where he resided until he was twenty-one, were these, viz:

That old Andrew Jackson, the father of General Andrew Jackson, with several of his brothers in-law, to wit, George McCamie, John Leslie, Samuel Leslie, James Crawford, and James Crow, who married the Misses Hutchinson, sisters of Mrs. Jackson, all came to this country from Ireland and settled in the Waxsaw settlements, lying partly in North and partly in South Carolina. That Andrew Jackson, senior, came in 1765 and settled on Twelve Mile Creek, North Carolina, at a place where Mrs. Martha Laney now lives, near Pleasant Grove camp ground, which place was then comprised in what was then called "The Waxsaw settlement"—a place including a considerable boundary, and taking its name from a tribe of the Catawba Indians called the Waxsaw tribe, and from which also the Waxsaw Creek took its name. That in the latter part of the winter of 1766 and 1767, and *before the birth* of his son Andrew, old Andrew Jackson died at the above-named place on Twelve Mile Creek, North Carolina. That soon afterwards his mother was removed from Twelve Mile Creek, North Carolina, to live with her sisters on Waxsaw Creek, and more especially with her brother-in-law, Jas. Crawford, of South Carolina, who was the wealthiest among them. That she stopped on her way at the house of Mrs. Margaret McCamie, in North Carolina, and whilst there gave birth to her son Andrew. That afterwards, as soon as she had recovered her strength sufficiently to travel she proceeded to Mr. James Crawford's, in South Carolina, about three miles further south-west, and remained there with her children until 1780 or '81, upon the invasion of South Carolina and North Carolina by Lord Cornwallis, when she retreated with her son Andrew in the vicinity of Charlotte, North Carolina, and shortly afterwards died near Charleston, South Carolina. Andrew, now fourteen years old, his mother and brothers all being dead, removed into North Carolina, where he finished his education under Mr. McCullock, and began the study of the law with Spruce McCay, Esq., and John Stokes, in Salisbury, North Carolina; was licensed to practice law, and remained in Salisbury until the spring of 1788, at which time he went with Judge McNairy to Tennessee.

These facts are taken from his biographers from the time he was thirteen or fourteen years of age, and were all within the entire recollection of Gen. Jackson himself, and they give a perfect quietus to Mr. John A. James' conversations with Simon Trenton as to Jackson being in "Kentucky in 1779," and being then "twenty odd years of age at that time, and Fenton's knowing him there until 1783." There are persons yet living here now who knew and saw General Jackson during that time, and know that statement of Fenton's to be utterly groundless. And there are the day-books and ledgers of gentlement in Salisbury and Charlotte, North Carolina, with his accounts, contracted during that time, which have been paraded during the Jackson excitement, between 1832 and '36, which show, beyond question, that Jackson was there up to 1788. The report about his having been "born at sea," and other reports reflecting on his parentage, were raised in 1828, when Jackson was a candidate for the Presidency. And the affidavits of Mrs. Mary Cowsar and many others who knew him and his family well, and some of whom were present on the night of his birth, were taken by James D. Craig, Esq., at that time, and sent to Mr. George Nevells, chairman of a Jackson committee in Ohio, and were published, so says Mr. Craig, in the U. S. Telegraph of that day. Mrs. Mary Cowsar was then living in South Carolina, where she was living when Jackson was born, within half a mile of George McCamie's house in North Carolina, and stated that she was present on the night of his birth at George McCamie's, in North Carolina.—Mrs. Sarah Leslie, the sister of Mrs. Jackson, who lived in North Carolina at that time within half a mile of McCamie's was sent for to attend to Mrs. Jackson on the night of Andrew's birth; and it was *she* who received Jackson in her arms at the house of George McCamie's, in North Carolina. So her grandsons James Faulkner, Thomas Faulkner, and John Lathan and others, certify that they have often heard their grandmother, Mrs. Sarah Leslie, say. And John Lathan has often heard his mother, Mrs. Sarah Lathan, the daughter of Sarah Leslie, assert that she too was present with her mother on the night of Andrew Jackson's birth; and concurs in the fact that it was at George McCamie's, in North Carolina; so Benjamin Massey, Esq., James, Thomas, and Samuel Faulkner and others have often heard her say the same. Mrs. Elizabeth McWhorter, who lived in North Carolina within a mile of George McCamie's, was also sent for as an assistant on the night of Andrew Jackson's birth, and was present and said that he was born at George McCamie's, in North Carolina. She also took her son George McWhorter, a lad a little over five years of age, with her the next day to visit Mrs. Jackson at McCamie's, and he, though small, remembers the occurrence. This is the recollections and statement of Samuel McWhorter, the grandson of Mrs. McWhorter, of what he has often heard his father and his grandmother relate. There are certificates of Mrs. Jane Wilson and others who corroborate Samuel McWhorter's statement. There is also one from old James Faulkner and David Ewing, corroborating Mrs. Latham's statement, and Mr. Ewing also states that his mother lived in South Carolina, within two miles of George McCamie's when Jackson was born, and that it was at George McCamie's, as he had often heard his mother say, in North Carolina.—These affidavits were partly taken by James D. Craig, Esq., a native of South Carolina, and nearly all the witnesses are from the State of South Carolina. Mrs. Leslie, Mrs. Lathan, Mrs. Cowsar, the Faulkners, John Lathan and wife, Agnes B. Massey, John Carnes, John Porter, Thos. and Wm. Cureton, all lived in South Carolina. David Ewing was also raised there, and James Faulkner, junior. And the three Faulkners and John Lathan are the second cousins and nearest living relations of General Jackson in the world; and are all as honest and truthful as General Jackson himself was, and so is Samuel McWhorter and his father and grandmother, and indeed every other person whose affidavits were taken in this case. They are all persons of intelligence, good standing and moral worth.

But it is said General Jackson thought and said he was born in South Carolina. There can be no doubt that he thought so and said so too. But he did not know the facts as here presented, and which are on file with Gov. D. L. Swan, of Chapel Hill, North Carolina, and which are also in the possession of Mr. Jas. Parton, of New York, who is writing a life of Jackson, or he would neither have thought so, nor said what he did. He wrote a letter to Col. Jas. H. Witherspoon, in which he said he was born at Crawford's, in South Carolina; and, if Mr. James's conversation with Mr. W. Marshal Anderson, of Circlesville, Ohio, is worthy of credit, Gen. Jackson *also said*, in reply to a question of said Anderson's father as to "where he was born," "I was born at sea." Now, taking this to be true, it only shows that General Jackson *knew nothing* of the *place* of his birth. And the strong probability is that he did not know. His earliest associations, as recollected by him, were connected with the Crawford place in South Carolina. And therefore he thought that was the place where he was born, his mother never telling him any thing about it. And in his address and proclamation to the people of South Carolina, his calling them "fellow-citizens of my native State," was nothing more than his best impressions, arising from his youthful recollections; or it may have been dictated by motives of policy, to soothe the people of that State in times of high excitement, so as to ingratiate himself with the people of South Carolina, and cause them to give better heed to his fraternal warning.

Here is given the concurring testimony of five different persons of as good characters as General A. Jackson himself, who were among his nearest relations, and four of whom *were present at his birth*. And here is also the *concurring traditionary* testimony, *generally*, of those best acquainted with his *early life and family*. And here are the *strongest* and most numerous witnesses coming from the State of South Carolina, and *no one* who pretends to have been *present at his birth*, or to have had such good *opportunities* of *knowing* the truth, gainsaying it *all, asserting* that he *was born at George McCamie's, in North Carolina*. And there are the title deeds to McCamie of this very tract from the survey for John McCane in 1757 to the patent for the land to said McCane in 1761, and a sale in 1761 by McCane to R. Townsend, and from Townsend in 1766 to George McCamie, and McCamie to Thomas Crawford in 1792, and by Crawford to Jeremiah Cureton in 1796, who held it until his death in 1841, and devised it to his son, Wm. J. Cureton, who still owns it, which deeds have long ago been proven and registered in Charlotte, Mecklenburg county, North Carolina, and describe the said land as lying in that State and county. And the place where the house stood is still well known. And there is nothing to oppose to this array of testimony and these facts but the *conflicting* opinions of General Jackson from *his own recollection*, and the *surmises* of those who *think* differently from this array of facts because they *wish* it be *otherwise*.

Now, *who* would have *known* the facts *best*? Why certainly *they who were present*, and of *capacity* sufficient to comprehend them. Who *next* would be *most likely* to *know them best*? Certainly his *nearest relations* and *neighbors*. Well, *what* do *they say*? Why *they say* (and they *live* principally in the State of *South* Carolina, and *in* the very *district* of *Lancaster*, which *claims* his birth-place, and are *therefore* testifying *against* their *interest and inclinations*, and *therefore* likely *not* to state *beyond the truth*,) Gen. Andrew Jackson was born at the house of George McCamie, in the State of North Carolina. And so will every other person say who is willing to believe the evidence of those best qualified to give it correctly.

S. H. WALKUP.

Through Freights on our Railroads.

The resolution passed by the Board of Internal Improvements at its late meeting, in relation to through freights, is as follows:

"*Resolved*, That in the opinion of this Board, the public works of North-Carolina, in which the State is interested, and to the construction of which, in part, the public money has contributed, ought to be so managed as to give the largest facilities for the transportation of the produce or merchandise of the citizens of the State, consistent with a due regard to the interest of the property invested in such works, and that in order to attain this object, the Governor be authorized to communicate with the Presidents of the different Railroad Companies in which the State is a stockholder, with the view of obtaining such united action as may result in producing system, and concert of management, by which merchandise or produce may pass promptly and certainly from the interior, without transhipment and the delays resulting therefrom, and at such uniform and reasonable rates as shall be just to all, and prevent the diversion of North-Carolina trade and products from North-Carolina improvements."

In explanation of this resolution and the motives which prompted the board to adopt it, Gov. Ellis has addressed a letter to the Presidents of all the Roads in which the State is a stockholder, in which they are requested to hold a conference in Raleigh, on the 17th instant.—The Governor has kindly permitted us to give the substance of the letter referred to.

The object of the conference, as set forth in this letter, is to affect an arrangement

The Fatal Secret.

Dr. M. lived in a village some distance from Cosne, in the south part of France. One of his most intimate friends was a M. Ambroise R., with whom he had been acquainted some considerable time.

The doctor had married a young girl from the neighborhood, who had brought him a portion of about a hundred thousand francs, which was given to him by the marriage contract in case of her dying without children. At the end of ten months the young woman was confined with a child, and the doctor appeared equally delighted as a husband and a father.

Three years glided by. All at once it was said abroad that Madam M. had died suddenly. Every one rushed to the house of the dead, as is customary in the provinces. The husband was found in despair; he was embracing his daughter, and said that she alone could now enable him to support life.

Three months afterward the child fell sick in its turn, and in spite of the attention lavished up it by its father, died. For three more months no one, for ten leagues around, spoke of anything but the misfortunes of the poor Dr. M. It was a long time before he appeared even at the houses of his best friends, and when he was seen again, every one considered him terribly altered.—For the rest, the interest which every one took in him was very profitable to him: in less than a year his practice had doubled.

It was nearly eighteen months since Dr. M. had lost his own wife, when Ambroise's wife was on the point of being confined. Ambroise immediately mounted a horse and rode in the greatest haste for Dr. M. Dr. M. also mounted his horse and came back with Ambroise to Marsilly. It was about two o'clock in the afternoon.

At ten in the evening Ambroise's wife was confined of a pretty little girl. On seeing the child Dr. M. almost fainted. It was thought that this sight had recalled his own loss to the poor father, and the joy of his friend had redoubled his own grief.

At dinner, the doctor scarcely ate anything. At 9 o'clock, Ambroise's servant, who had received the order in the course of the day from the doctor, saddled the doctor's horse and announced to him that when he wished to return home everything was ready for him.

The doctor rose, and almost immediately sat down again, turning at the same time very pale. Ambroise noticed this, and took his hand. His hand was cold, notwithstanding which large drops of perspiration were rolling down his forehead.

Ambroise asked him what was the matter; the doctor smiled, and said it was nothing. Ambroise also heard his friend say how necessary it was for him to return home the same evening, and invited him, somewhat undecidedly, to pass the night at Marsilly. The doctor took some steps toward the door, but when he reached the threshold he stopped, and, falling back, said—

"Yes, I will stay."

"Do you feel unwell?" asked Ambroise.

"No, but I am frightened," replied the physician.

At this strange answer, Ambroise looked his friend in the face. He had known him for twenty years, and had known him to be a brave man. A hundred times in the course of a year patients called him from home at all hours of the day and night, and he had never shown the least sign of weakness or fear; though certainly, since the death of his wife, several of his patients had complained that when they had required him during the night, although the cases were urgent, he had always found means under different pretexts not to go when he was wanted. Ambroise recollected these complaints, and remembering, besides, that there was a wood to cross at a quarter of a league's distance from Marsilly, he offered either to have him accompanied, or to lend him his pistols in case he feared being stopped. But the doctor shook his head, and repeated twice over:

"It is not that! It is not that!"

Ambroise, who required nothing better than he should remain, in case his wife might require fresh attention, did not press the point any more, and gave his servant orders to prepare a bed for his guest. The doctor then asked him whether he should have any objection to the bed being made up in his own bed room. Ambroise having no reason to oppose this, consented. He then just went to his wife, found that she was asleep, desired that he might be awoke in case that anything occurred, and, leaving her in charge of the nurse who was attending her, came back to the room where he had left the doctor.

He found him walking about in an agitated manner, and taking enormous steps, but at the moment he did not pay any attention to this. Taking up one of the lights which had been burning all the evening, he invited the doctor to take the other, and went with him into the bedroom, where, in accordance with the requests of the doctor, both were to pass the night.

Ambroise got into bed and blew the light out. The doctor also went to bed, but left the light burning.—Ambroise soon fell asleep.

In the middle of the night he was awoke by groans. Except by a faint moonbeam, which pierced through the blind, and cast a feeble gleam of light on a portion of his bed, all the room was in darkness. He thought at first that he had mistaken some dream for a reality, but the groans recommenced—they proceeded from the doctor's bed.

"Is that you moaning so, Louis?" inquired Ambroise. A fresh sigh was the only answer to this question.

"Are you in pain?" he continued; but a species of sob was all the inquiry produced.

"I say! Are you awake or asleep?" asked Ambroise, with a certain impatience, as he got up in the bed.

"I am awake," replied the doctor; "for the last eighteen months I have not slept."

"What do you mean?" inquired Ambroise.

"Listen! It has been stifling me too long. I must tell you all, or it will be my death."

"What! are you mad?" said Ambroise.

"What can you have to tell me?"

"Wait," said the doctor. "It must be told in a low voice."

In the voice of his companion there was a tone so profoundly deep that Ambrose felt all his limbs shudder; he looked underneath the table for a match, but the doctor hearing him move, and guessing his intention, cried out—

"No, no! no light, or I will not speak!"

At the same time Ambroise heard him come down from his bed, saw him go to the window and draw the curtain, so as to intercept the moonbeam which fell upon the bed, after which he heard him feeling his way towards his pillow. He stretched out his hand and it met that of the doctor. The doctor's hand was as icy as a hand of marble, and at the same time covered with perspiration. Ambroise wished to withdraw his own, but the doctor retained it with so much force, pressed his lips to it, and at the same time fell on his knees.

"What in the name of heaven, is the matter?" cried Ambroise.

"Do you suspect nothing?" asked the doctor.

"What do you imagine I should suspect?"

"Do you not suspect that he who now holds your hand—who is on his knees close to your bed—is a wretch, a villian, a murderer—worse than all that even—a poisoner?"

Ambroise made so violent a movement that he drew his hand back in spite of the firmness with which the doctor held it.

"Wretch!" he cried, "and why come and tell me that? Who forced you to do so?"

"Who forces me? How do I know, myself? Is it God, is it remorse, is it my wife, is it my child?" And he pronounced these last words in an almost extinguished voice.

Ambroise shrunk to the other side of the bed with horror.

"Yes, yes, I terrify you, do I not? But no matter. I must tell all, it stifles me. When I have told everything, I shall feel relieved. Ambroise, I have poisoned my wife! Ambroise, I have poisoned my daughter!"

Ambroise raised his two hands to heaven, and could only utter an ejaculation of horror.

The doctor then continued:

"No one knew it, no one had any suspicion of it, no one would ever have any; but I have found my accuser within myself; at each moment the fatal secret is on my lips. Without doubt, it was some great criminal who first instituted the confessional, for it was apparent to me that if I confessed my crime I should find solace.—This morning, when you came to me, I thought of you; it appeared to me a warning from Heaven, and from that moment I was decided. It is true that for a moment I failed, and that I was on the point of going away. If it had been daylight I would have gone; but it was night, and at night ——. (The doctor stretched his hand out and seized that of Ambrose.) "And at night," he continued, "I am frightened."

"But why do you come and tell all these frightful things to me? I am not a priest, and cannot absolve you."

"But you are my friend, and can console me."

"Well, listen, then," said Ambroise, approaching him; "I am going, then, to speak to you as a friend, and not as a priest, since it is advice, and not absolution, that you ask for."

"Speak, speak!"

"One day or other, your crime will be discovered."—(The doctor shuddered.) "It will be the scaffold, the prison, or perhaps worse—the hulks. You have a father and a sister; your father will be dishonored, your sister will be despised by every one. Take my pistols, and go and blow your brains out in the corner of the wood of Marsilly. I will accompany you there, and bring back the weapons. To-morrow it will be said that you have been attacked by robbers and assassinated."

"And if, at the moment, my courage should fail, and I wound, without killing myself?"

"Then write on a piece of paper that you are your own destroyer, place it beneath your pillow, and if you fail—why, I will complete the work."

The doctor uttered a groan, let go the hand of Ambroise, and fell back.

After a moment's silence, Ambroise said:

"Well, I see you are a coward! Go to bed, and say no more about it."

"And—and—nothing of what I have confessed to you shall ever come out of your mouth?"

"Wretch!" muttered Ambroise, "do you take me for a scoundrel like yourself?"

The doctor crawled on his knees to bed. Ambroise left the room, and went into his wife's chamber.

The next day he asked what had become of the doctor, and was told that he had gone away at daybreak.

It was six months before he saw him again. At the end of that period he learned that the doctor had been arrested on suspicion of having poisoned his wife and daughter. The doctor's servant, who lodged above him, astonished to hear him walking about, going to bed and getting up again, instead of sleeping, came down stairs one night, looked through the keyhole, saw his master on his knees in the middle of the room, and heard him ask for pardon from his wife and child. This servant was one who had come from his father-in-law's, and who was very much attached to his old master. He related everything to the old man, who was left entirely without family by the death of his daughter and granddaughter. The old man had had his suspicions, but these suspicions had disappeared for want of proof. He had ceased to visit his son-in-law, and that was all. He was isolated and dying like a tree withering away in a corner, when the tale of his old servant served to wake up his former doubts. He asked the servant if he could let him hear and see for himself that which he had witnessed. The servant replied that nothing could be more easy; that he would conceal himself in his room, and, as the same thing was repeated every night, he would only have to observe and listen in order to see and hear in his own turn that which he had seen and heard.

The plan was carried out according to the arrangement. The old man, convinced more by the paleness of the murderer than by his own words, went the same night to the Procureur du Rio, and made the deposition.

The next day the doctor was taken into custody.

He had scarcely been arrested, when he acknowledged everything, and narrated himself the scene which had taken place at Marsilly, telling the Judge, as he had already told Ambroise, that a moment had arrived at which he felt so much the necessity of speaking, that, influenced by a superior force, he had confessed everything. On the night preceding the day fixed for his trial, the doctor committed suicide in prison, by opening the carotid artery; and thus escaped the public execution to which he would certainly have been condemned.

RELIEF IN TEN MINUTES.

BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS.

THE ORIGNAL MEDICINE ESTABLISHED IN 1737, *and first article of the kind ever introduced under the name of "PULMONIC WAFERS," in this or any other country; all other Pulmonic Wafers are counterfeits. The genuine can be known by the name* BRYAN *being stamped on each* WAFER.

BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Relieve Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Hoarseness.
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Relieve Asthma, Bronchitis, Difficult Breathing.
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Relieve Spitting of Blood, Pains in the Chest.
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Relieve Incipient Consumption, Lung Diseases.
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
relieve Irritation of the Uvula and Tonsols.
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Relieve the above Complaints in ten Minutes.
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Are a Blessing to all Classes and Constitutions.
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Are adapted for Vocalists and Public Speakers.
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Are in a simple form and pleasant to the taste.
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Not only relieve, but effect rapid and lasting cures.
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Are warranted to give satisfaction to every one.
No Family should be without a Box of
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WANERS
in the house.
No Traveler should be without a supply of
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
in his pocket.
No person will ever object to give for
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Twenty five cents.

JOB MOSES, Sole Proprietor, Rochester, N. Y.
For sale by all druggist in Wilmington.
HAVILAND, STEVENSON & CO.,
Charleston, Wholesale Agents.
May 6, 1859.—205&36-eowly.

FURNITURE! FURNITURE!!

AS COMPLETE AN ASSORTMENT AS CAN BE found in any city, and as cheap for cash, is now offered to the inspection of the public, at No. 10, Front Street, Wilmington, N. C. Purchasing from first hands at the factories for cash, and selling for cash or its equivalent, the Subscriber is enabled to offer greater inducements to the citizens of Wilmington and of the State generally, to buy at home, than has ever before been offered. Goods for the interior will be carefully packed and promptly forwarded. The Subscriber is particularly desirous that persons from the interior of the State who have been in the habit of purchasing abroad, would give his establishment a trial. The following are some of the articles to be found in his Furniture Ware Rooms:

Sofas, Tete-a-Tetes, Lounges, Easy Chairs, Rocking Chairs, Etageres or Whatnots, Ottomans, Foot-Stools, Centre, Sofa and Card Tables, Chairs, Mantle and Pier Glasses, Secretaries, Book Cases, Tea, Breakfast and Dining Tables, Sideboards, Cane, Woodseat and Cushioned Chairs, in great variety; Bureaus, Bedsteads, Washstands, Toilet Tables, Wardrobes, Fancy Cottage Setts, Mattrasses, Beds, Pillows, Boalsters, &c. A large stock of Looking Glasses, Office Furniture, Children's Chairs, Cradles, Cribs, Trundle Bedsteads, Toy Bureaus, &c. O. L. FILLYAW.
March 2d, 1859 150&27-1y

P. P. P.

SIDE, STOMACH OR BACK PAINS

Are cured, and comfort obtained by using

PARR'S PRICKLY PLASTERS.

They are unlike any other plaster. They are composed of medicated gums that extract all coagulated impurities, and impart strength by reaching the *seat of disease*, and setting the vital fluids in healthy motion. They are divided in sections, and yield to the motion of the body. They are porous; hence, retain no excretion, and may be worn any length of time without becoming offensive, all weak and delicate persons should have them. Take no other. Order them through your Druggist. Sold everywhere.

BARNES & PARK, 13 & 15 Park Row, N. Y.
JOHN D. PARK, Cincinnati, Ohio.
April 22, 1859—34-3m.

In Gotham when the sun is low,
Come forth in swarms the insect foe,
And for our blood they bore you know,
And suck it in most rapidly.
But bugs, roaches, 'skeeters—black or white—
In death's embrace are stiffened quite,
If Lyon's Powders chance to light
In their obscure vicinity.

The effect of this powder is almost instantaneous death to all the insect tribe. Gardens can be preserved, and houses cleared of the vermin pest. *It is free from poison*, and harmless to mankind and domestic animals. All genuine signed E. LYON. Powders for insects, pills for rats and mice.

Sample Flasks, 25 cts.; regular sizes, 50 cts. and $1.
BARNES & PARK, New York.
May 6, 1859.—36-2w.

SAVE YOUR HORSES.

"We take great pleasure in recommending the Mexican Mustang Liniment as a valuable article for Sprains, Sores, Scratches or Gall on Horses. Our men have used it for severe Burns, Bruises, Sores, Stiff Joints and Rhematic Pains, and all say it acts like magic. We use no other Liniment.
J. W. HEWITT,
Foreman for American, Harnden's and Wells, Fargo & Co's Express."

Gentlemen:—"I had a negro man worth $1,200 who took cold from a bad hurt, and was useless for over one year; I had used everything I could hear of without benefit, until I tried the Mustang Liniment. It has perfectly cured him, and I can now take the above price for him.
Respectfully yours, JAMES DORRANCE.

Every Planter, Teamster and Family should have this invaluable article. Sold by all respectable dealers everywhere.
BARNES & PARK, Proprietors, New York.
May 6, 1859. 36-2w

SANDFORD'S LIVER INVIGORATOR,
COMPOSED ENTIRELY FROM GUMS,
NEVER DEBILITATES.
A SPRING MEDICINE,
A FAMILY MEDICINE,
A GOOD MEDICINE.
CURES LIVER COMPLAINTS,
CURES BOWELL COMPLAINTS,
CURES SICK HEADACHE.
CURES DYSPEPSIA,
CURES CHRONIC DIORRHŒA,
CURES BILLIOUS ATTACKS.
☞See advertisement in another column.
March 26, 1859 30-2m

☞ **ANOTHER PITTSBURGHER TESTIFYING** to the wonderful curative powers of Boerhave's Holland Bitters.

Mr. JACOB WHITE, Third street, below Market, says:

"For a year past I have been afflicted very seriously with dyspepsia, so much so, that my stomach refused to retain anything; I have tried almost every remedy, and the regimen of several physicians, but without alleviation, until I began the use of *Boerhave's Holland Bitters*, and have now found relief almost amounting to a cure. I found it efficacious in removing the extreme debility occasioned by this disease, and generally as a tonic it has few equals and no superior."

See advertisement. [May 3.—203&36-1w.

☞ WE are authorized and requested to announce Hon. WARREN WINSLOW, of Cumberland county, as a candidate for re-election to represent this, the third district of North Carolina, in the next Congress of the United States, subject to the action of a Democratic District Convention, should the party of the district deem it proper to call one.
March 9th, 1859

MARRIED,

In Sampson county, on the 26th April, 1859, at the residence of the bride's father, by George S. Best, Esq., Mr. JOHN S. HERRING, to Miss SARAH E., daughter of John H. Spearman, Esq., all of Sampson county.

In this county, on Thursday, 28th inst., by Jos. G. Pickett, Esq., Mr. HENRY MINTS, to Miss MARY WILLIAMS, daughter of Hosea A. Williams, Esq.

DIED,

in this town, at 9 o'clock, on the morning of the 2d inst., THOMAS BRAGG, youngest son of Henry D. and Elizabeth Gilbert, aged 6 years and 2 months.

Departed this life on the 23d inst., in Duplin county, N. C., of Pneumonia, ROBERT WARD, son of Robert C. and Mary E. Johnson, aged 5 years.

On the evening of the 23d April, after a short illness, at the residence of her son, Daniel A. Harget, Esq., Mrs. ROSA HARGET, aged 61 years. She leaves a son and daughter, together with many friends and relatives to mourn her loss.

In Sampson County, on the 28th of April, of Apoplexy, Mrs. ELIZABETH, wife of Mr. Obed Cobb, in the fifty-fifth year of her age. She had been a true and worthy member of the Baptist Church for ten years. She leaves a husband, seven children and many friends to mourn her loss.

VALUABLE FARMING LANDS FOR SALE.

THE SUBSCRIBER offers for sale his Plantation on Colley, New Hanover county, situate about half a mile from the Colley Mills. This place is very convenient to a Church and School House, and has a good dwelling and all other buildings; a good Well of Water, and a store house. The stand is well adapted for a country store. There is about one hundred acres in the tract, and sufficient cleared Land to produce 300 bushels of Corn, and about 25 or 30 acres of *RICH SWAMP LAND*, which lies convenient for clearing, the head waters being cut off. On the premises is a good *PEACH ORCHARD*. The place is remarkably healthy.

Any person wishing to purchase, will do well to call on the subscriber at Fair Bluff, one mile and a half from Beatty's Bridge, on Black River. WM. McHORRELL.
May 5th, 1859.

MORE LAND FOR SALE.

I HAVE A PARCEL OF LAND about one mile from the above Plantation, well timbered with Oak, Cypress, and Swamp wood. This is a good opening for any person wishing to go into the Wood and Shingle business. The tract is surrounded by water sufficiently deep for a large boat or flat. At least a thousand cords of wood can be cut for market.

These lands can be had at a bargain. Call on the subscriber as above. WM. McHORRELL.
May 6th, 1859. 36-4t*

LAND FOR SALE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS offer for sale a body of LAND, containing about six thousand acres, and lying on the waters of Livington Creek, in Brunswick county, about 17 miles from Wilmington, and intersected by the Wilmington & Manchester and Wilmington, Charlotte & Rutherford Railroads. The land is well adapted to the cultivation of corn, and could readily be made to grow cotton to great advantage, having a clay sub-soil, with an abundant and easily available supply of marl and swamp mud for manuring purposes. The improvements consist of two comfortable homesteads, having every necessary convenience, and being situated in a healthy and agreeable neighborhood.

The oregoing lands may be had at a bargain.

Further description is deemed unnecessary, as all desiring to purchase will examine for themselves, which they can do on application to Mr. James H. Pritchett, or to Mr. Wm. T. Grist, on the premises. For terms, etc., enquire of
A. & J. R. GRIST,
Washington, N. C.,
or of their agent, JAMES T. PETTEWAY,
Wilmington, N. C.
May 6th, 1859. 36-3m
☞Tawb oro' Southerner copy 3 months and send bill to this office.

COPARTNERSHIP.

HAVING THIS DAY ASSOCIATED WITH US IN BUsiness, our brother, Harman Samson, the firm of J. & H. SAMSON is thereby dissolved, and the subscribers will continue the CLOTHING AND DRY GOODS BUSINESS at the old stand, No. 8 Market street, under the name and style of J. & H. SAMSON & CO.

All persons indebted to the late firm, are requested to come forward and settle.

JULIUS SAMSON.
HENRY SAMSON.
HARMAN SAMSON.
March 23d, 1859. 205-1w—36-3t

NOTICE.

THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE CLINTON FEMALE Institute are notified that the Board of Trustees have appointed the 9th instant, at the Court House in Clinton, for a meeting, and request the Stockholders to attend to consider devise and recommend the best means to be adopted to discharge the indebtedness of the Corporation. P. MURPHY,
April 26, 1859—36-1t Sec'y Stockholders.

MORE TO BE ADMIRED THAN THE

RICHEST DIADEM

EVER WORN BY KINGS OR EMPERORS.

What? Why a Beautiful Head of Hair.

Because it is the ornament *God Himself provided* for all our race. Reader, although the rose may bloom ever so brightly in the glowing cheek, the eye be ever so sparkling, the teeth be those of pearls, if the head is bereft of its covering, or the hair be snarled and shriveled, *harsh and dry*, or worse still, if sprinkled with gray, nature will lose more than half her charms. Prof. Wood's Hair Restorative, if used two or three times a week, will restore and permanently secure to all such an ornament. Read the following and judge. The writer of the first *is the celebrated Pianist, Thalberg:*

NEW YORK, April 19, 1859.

Dr. WOOD:—
Dear Sir:—Permit me to express to you the obligations I am under for the entire restoration of my hair to its original color; about the time of my arrival in the United States it was rapidly becoming gray, but upon the application of your "Hair Restorative" it soon recovered its original hue. I consider your Restorative as a very wonderful invention, quite efficacious as well as agreeable.
I am, dear sir, yours truly,
S. THALBERG.
"Drych a'r Gwylledydct."

Welsh Newspaper office, 13 Nassau st., April 12, 1858.

PROF. O. J. WOOD:—*Dear Sir*,—Some month or six weeks ago I received a bottle of your Hair Restorative and gave it my wife, who concluded to try it on her hair, little thinking at the time that it would restore the gray hair to its original color, but to her as well as my surprise, after a few weeks' trial it has performed that wonderful effect by turning all the gray hairs to a dark brown, at the same time beautifying and thickening the hair. I strongly recommend the above Restorative to all persons in want of such a change of their hair. CHARLES CARDEW.
NEW YORK, July 25, 1857.

PROF. O. J. WOOD: With confidence do I recommend your Hair Restorative, as being the most efficacious article I ever saw. Since using your Hair Restorative my hair and whiskers which were almost white have gradually grown dark; and I now feel confident that a few more applications will restore them to their natural color. It also has relieved me of all dandruff and unpleasant itching, so common among persons who perspire freely. J. G. KILBY.

PROF. WOOD—About two years ago my hair commenced falling off and turning gray; I was fast becoming bald, and had tried many Remedies to no effect. I commenced using your Restorative in January last. A few applications fastened my hair firmly. It began to fill up, grow out, and turned back to its former color, (black.) At this time it is fully restored to its original color, health and appearance, and I cheerfully recommend its use to all.
J. D. HOES.
Chicago, Ill., May 1, 1857.

The Restorative is put up in bottles of 3 sizes, viz: medium and small: the small holds ½ a pint, and retails for one dollar per bottle; the medium holds at least twenty per cent. more in proportion than the small, retails for two dollars per bottle; the large holds a quart, 40 per cent. more in proportion, and retails for $3.

O. J. WOOD & CO., Proprietors, 444 Broadway, New York, and 114 Market St., St. Louis, Mo.

AND SOLD BY ALL GOOD DRUGGISTS AND FANCY GOODS DEALERS.
May 5th, 1859 205&36-3m

CORN—CORN.

1,750 BUSHELS PRIME UPLAND CORN—afloat—cargo Schr. R. S. Donnell. For sale by
May 4. WILLARD & CURTIS.

GENTLEMEN

WILL FIND A LARGE and varied assortment of Silk Pocket Handkerchiefs, of all grades, for sale by
May 5th J. S. WILLIAMS.

A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT

OF GENT'S Linen, Lisle Thread, Silk, Kid, Buck, Doe, and Dogskin Gloves. Also, Gent's driving Gloves. For sale low by J. S. WILLIAMS.
May 5.

GENTLEMEN, SUPPLY YOURSELVES. The assortment is complete. Every size—all qualities—*with* and *without* Collars—for the *largest* men—for the *smallest* men—warranted to fit perfectly, or may be returned. These Shirts can be found only at BALDWIN'S.
May 5.

L. F. BUNN,
HOUSE AND SHIP PAINTER AND GLAZIER,
PRINCESS ST., BELOW FRONT,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

The subscriber, having been burned out by the late fire, has removed to the above location, where he will be pleased to receive a continuation of the liberal patronage heretofore bestowed upon him. All orders in his line will be attended to promptly and faithfully. L. F. BUNN.
April 23, 1859.—196-2t—35-3m

Wilmington Wholesale Prices Current.

☞It should be understood that our quotations generally represent the wholesale price. In filling small orders, higher rates have to be paid.

BEESWAX, ℔ lb.	28	@	30
BEEF CATTLE,			
℔ 100 lbs.	6 00	@	8 00
BRICKS, ℔ M.	6 00	@	12 00
BARRELS, Spirits Turp., each,			
2nd hand	1 50	@	1 90
New	0 00	@	2 00
CANDLES, ℔ lb.			
Tallow	16	@	18
Adamantine	23	@	26
Sperm	35	@	50
COFFEE, ℔ lb.			
Java	18	@	20
Laguayra	12½	@	13½
Rio	11½	@	13
St. Domingo	11	@	12
COTTON, ℔ lb.			
ord. to mid'g	10	@	10¾
strict mid'g	00	@	11
good mid'g	11½	@	11½
COTTON BAGGING,			
℔ yard	16	@	17
Rope, ℔ lb	8	@	10
CORN MEAL,			
℔ bushel	92½	@	95
DOMESTICS,			
Sheeting, ℔ yd.	8	@	9
Yarn, ℔ lb.	19½	@	20
EGGS, ℔ doz.	15	@	16
FEATHERS, ℔ lb.	50	@	55
FISH, ℔ bbl.,			
Mullets	6 00	@	6 50
Mac'rel, No. 1	16 00	@	18 00
do. No. 2	13 00	@	14 00
do. No. 3	9 50	@	10 00
Herrings, East	3 00	@	4 00
Dry Cod,			
℔ cwt	4 00	@	6 50
FLOUR, N. C. brands ℔ bbl.,			
Family	7 00	@	7 25
Superfine	6 75	@	7 00
Fine	6 50	@	6 75
Cross	6 25	@	6 50
GLUE, ℔ lb.	15	@	20
GUNNY BAGS,	10	@	18
GUANO, Peruvian,			
Under 1 ton, ℔ lb.			3¼
1 ton and under 5, per ton,	62	50	
5 tons and over, "	60	00	
LAND PLASTER, ℔ bbl.	1	50	
Per ton,	10	00	
GRAIN, ℔ bushel,			
Corn	00	@	85
Oats	57½	@	60
Pease, Cow	1 00	@	1 10
Do. B. Eye	1 10	@	1 20
Wheat, red	0 00	@	0 00
do. white	0 00	@	0 00
Rice, rough	00	@	90
do., clean, ℔ lb.	3¾	@	4
HIDES, ℔ lb.,			
Green	4	@	5
Dry	7	@	0
HAY, ℔ 100 lbs.			
Eastern	85	@	90
N. River	65	@	75
IRON, ℔ lb.			
English, ass'd.	4½	@	00
American, ref.	3½	@	00
do. sheer	0	@	00
do. hoop, ton	90 00	@	95 00
Swede	5½	@	00
LIME, ℔ bbl.	70	@	75
do. fm store	0 00	@	1 10
LUMBER, ℔ M., (River.)			
Fl'r Boards	11 00	@	11 25
Wide do	0 00	@	9 00
Scantling	0 00	@	7 00
(Steam Sawed.)			
Floor Boards, rough	15 00	@	16 00
planed	18 00	@	19 00
clear	25 00	@	30 00
Wide boards	14 00	@	16 00
Scantling	12 00	@	15 00
Ship Stuff, rough edge	0 00	@	13 00
re-sawed	0 00	@	15 00
MOLASSES, ℔ gallon.			
Cuba, Hhds	24	@	25
do. Bbls.	30	@	32
N. Orleans	42	@	45
LIQUORS, ℔ gall, (domestic.)			
Whiskey	33	@	35
N. E. Rum	45	@	50
Gin	40	@	45
Brandy	40	@	45
do. Apple,	65	@	1 00
do. Peach,	1 00	@	1 25
NAVAL STORES,			
Turpentine, ℔ 280 lbs.,			
New Virgin	0 00	@	4 00
Yellow dip	0 00	@	3 05
Hard	0 00	@	1 75
Tar, ℔ bbl.	0 00	@	1 75
do. in order,	0 00	@	1 90
Pitch do.	0 00	@	1 50
Rosin, Pale,	5 00	@	6 25
do. No. 1,	1 75	@	4 25
do. No. 2,	1 40	@	1 50
do. No. 3,	1 30	@	1 35
Spirits Turp., ℔ gallon	00	@	45
Varnish, ℔ gal.	26	@	30
NAILS, ℔ lb.,			
Cut	4½	@	4¾
Wrought	10	@	12½
OILS, ℔ gallon,			
Sperm	2 00	@	2 25
Linseed, raw,	1 15	@	1 20
do. boiled,	1 15	@	1 25
PEA NUTS, bush.	1 00	@	1 30
POTATOES,			
Sweet, ℔ bush.	80	@	90
Irish, do.,	00 00	@	00
do. ℔ bbl.	1 50	@	1 75
PROVISIONS, ℔ lb.,			
N. C. Bacon,			
Hams	12½	@	13
Middlings	11	@	11½
Shoulders	10½	@	11
Hog round	11½	@	11½
Western Bacon,			
Middlings	10½	@	00
Shoulders	8½	@	0
N. C. Lard	12	@	12½
West'n do	00	@	12
Butter	23	@	27
Cheese	10½	@	11
PORK, Northern, ℔ bbl.,			
City Mess	19 00	@	19 50
Clear do	18 00	@	18 50
Butt	16 00	@	17 00
Beef, Mess,	00 00	@	16 00
do. Fulton Market	19 00	@	20 00
POULTRY,			
Chickens, live,	20	@	40
do. dead,	00	@	00
Turkeys, live,	75	@	1 00
do. dead, ℔ lb.	00	@	00
SHEEP, ℔ head,			
Lambs	0 00	@	1 87½
Mutton	0 00	@	1 87½
SALT,			
Alum, ℔ bush.	16	@	20
Liverpool, ℔ sack, ground, cargo	72½	@	75
do. fm store	80	@	90
fine	1 75	@	2 00
SUGAR, ℔ lb.,			
Porto Rico	8¾	@	9
New Orleans	7¾	@	8¼
Muscovado	8	@	9
Loaf & crush'd	11	@	12
C. Yellow	9¼	@	10
Granulated	10¾	@	11½
SOAP, ℔ lb.	5	@	7½
SHINGLES, ℔ M.,			
Contract	3 50	@	4 50
Common	1 75	@	2 25
STAVES, ℔ M.,			
W. O. Bbl.	16 00	@	18 00
R. O. Hhd.	12 50	@	20 00
Ash Head'g	8 50	@	12 00
TIMBER, ℔ M.,			
Shipping	0 00	@	0 00
Mill, prime	7 00	@	8 50
do. inferior to ordinary	4 50	@	6 00
TALLOW, ℔ lb.	10	@	12
TOBACCO, ℔ lb.,			
Common	18	@	20
Medium	25	@	30
Fine	45	@	50
WOOL, ℔ lb.	17	@	20

NOTE.—River Lumber, Tar, and Turpentine, sold in the water, are subject to the expense of landing, inspection, cooperage, &c.; say on lumber 90 cents to $1 ℔ M.; Tar and Turpentine about 10 @ 14 cents ℔ bbl.—and on naval stores, when brought ℔ Railroad, about the same expenses are incurred.——* For virgin or mixed Turpentine a deduction of one-fifth or more is made on the price of yellow dip, according to quality.

FREIGHTS:

TO NEW YORK.	On deck.		Under deck.	
Turpentine and Tar, ℔ bbl.	$ 00		$ 00	@ 30
Rosin do.	00		00	@ 25
Spirits Turpentine "	00		00	@ 30
Flour do.	00		00	@ 25
Rice, ℔ 100 lbs. gross	00		0	@ 12½
Cotton, ℔ bale	0 00		0 00	@ 1 00
Cotton goods, ℔ foot	00		0	@ 7
Flaxseed, ℔ bushel	00		8	@ 10
Ground Peas, ℔ bushel	00		5	@ 0
Wheat, ℔ bushel	00		00	@ 8
Lumber, ℔ M.	0 00	@5	5 00	@ 6 00
TO PHILADELPHIA.				
Turpentine and Tar, ℔ bbl.	00		00	@ 35
Rosin "	00		25	@ 30
Spirits Turpentine "	00		50	@ 55
Ground Peas, ℔ bushel	0		00	@ 6
Cotton, ℔ bale	0 00		0 00	@ 1 00
Cotton goods, ℔ cubic foot	0		0	@ 6
Rice, ℔ 100 lbs.	0		00	@ 10
Lumber, ℔ M., as to size,	0 00	@0	5 00	@ 6 00
TO BOSTON.				
Turpentine and Tar, ℔ bbl.	00		00	@ 40
Rosin "	00		35	@ 40
Spirits Turpentine "	00		00	@ 60
Cotton, ℔ bale	0 00		0 00	@ 1 25
Ground Peas, ℔ bushel	00		00	@ 8
Rough Rice, ℔ bushel	0		00	@ 9
Lumber, ℔ M.	0 00	@6	7 00	@ 8 00

REVIEW OF THE WILMINGTON MARKET,

FOR THE WEEK ENDING MAY 5TH, 1859.

TURPENTINE—Ruled steady at last Thursday's quotations up to Saturday, when the market closed at a decline of $1 on virgin—sales being made at $4 for new virgin, $3 05 for yellow dip, and $1 75 for hard, per 280 lbs. There has since been a moderate demand from distillers, and parcels have found ready sale on arrival at above figures. The receipts and sales for the week comprise 2,647 bbls., as follows:

	Bbls.	Virgin.	Yel. Dip.	New Hard
Thursday	210	$5 00	$3 05	$1 75
Friday	397	5 00	3 05	1 75
Saturday	419	4 00 a 5 00	3 05	1 75
Monday	591	4 00	3 00	1 75
Tuesday

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., MONDAY, MAY 2, 1859.

Representation.

While reformers in England are endeavouring to equalize representation—to cut off rotten boroughs, and in some measure at least to approximate a fair adjustment of power, the tendency in our own country has been already too much the other way, and threatens to become even more so.

Some sanguine people talk about the growth of the States in number until we have any number, from fifty to an hundred. Now, the land is not there to make them out of. The central *plateau* of the American continent is nearly a desert, and that, and a broken, mountainous region is about all that remains to carve these multitudinous States and territories out of. If these proposed territories are prematurely carved out, they must continue to be for very many years an oppressive burden upon the federal treasury, and if afterwards they can be squeezed in as States, they will really be a sort of squad of rotten boroughs, for, with hardly enough population to entitle them one representative each in the popular branch of the national legislature they will have a representation in the Senate equal to the oldest and most populous of the States, and that, too, when there is really no chance of their ever growing up to the dimensions of honest statehood, for the thing is physically impossible. Climate, soil and geographical position preclude the possibility of their supporting any considerable population.

Panics.

A runaway horse, a dog with a tin kettle attached to his tail, an absconding debtor pursued by the Sheriff, a man who has seen a ghost, are tolerably fair illustrations of the effects of panic—of ungrounded or slightly grounded fears. We are all pursued more or less by phantoms of our own imagination, things that derive their power of annoyance simply from our own frantic exertions to escape from them, as a dog does when he thinks to run away from the tin utensil which some specimen of Young America has attached to his narrative.

Near the Railroad Depot at Raleigh there is a space of perhaps an acre of level ground covered with grass. On getting out of the cars there on Tuesday morning we noticed a horse and cart playing circus in this arena. The horse had evidently got frightened by the locomotive, which he no doubt thought was going to leave the track and pursue him all round the lot, and having caught him, fry him up in its big fire and then eat him; for a skarey horse, although his head is as long as a flour barrel, has not much more sense. Somehow the horse had got clear of the shafts and was mysteriously attached to the vehicle by some long line or trace not at first apparent, so that the animal and the cart seemed to be performing independently, having a sort of *pas de deux* for their own amusement.—At length the line or whatever else it was broke, and both horse and cart suddenly stopped and rolled over on their backs, the horse with his heels in the air and the cart with its wheels up, looking like an unfortunate terrapin in the same position. Just as the poor horse got up, looking as sheepish as a horse could do, a big colored person coming up, commenced comforting him after the manner of Job's friends. "Look at de d—mn fool! I feel ye how it would be—YOU!"

We question if there are many of us who have not in our own way been, at sometime or other, about as foolish as our poor four-footed and dumb fellow citizen, the horse, and got just about the same sort of comfort from our *friends* that our equine compatriot did from his colored companion. We have no time to moralize.

Modern Warfare.

In prospect of the possible, and, indeed, probable collision in Europe, the papers have been indulging in various speculations with reference to the effect of the recently invented projectiles, and the introduction of steam as a motive power for ships of war, and for the conveyance of troops and munitions of war on land.

That these things must have an effect and a most important one, is beyond dispute. But mere mechanical or theoretical changes do not always produce precisely the kind of effect anticipated. The great mechanical power and wealth of England and France did not do quite so much in the Crimea as had been looked for and predicted, neither did their tremendous fleets do anything more than, by shutting up the Russian Navy, keep the seas open for the transportation of troops and materials to the seat of war. Against fortifications and land batteries they were powerless. The genius of Todleben, backed, of course, by the vast physical power of the Russian Empire, kept them at bay by the inert resistance of earthen embankments well manned and well fought. Whether a similar line of defences, modified by the genius of such masters of war, might not render nugatory the utmost exertions of the new artillery remains to be seen, and actual war alone can put all these things to the only satisfactory test,—that of actual *bona fide* trial.

The Cape Fear and Deep River.

The Commission recently appointed in pursuance of the act of the late Legislature, met yesterday at Raleigh; present His Excellency the Governor, President *ex officio*, Messrs. James Cassidey, H. A. London and —— Bledsoe, the other member, Mr. Nixon, having been disappointed at getting off in the cars in time to attend the meeting.

The commission was organized, H. A. London, Esq., appointed Secretary and Treasurer, and the Governor and Mr. Bledsoe with Mr. London, the late Trustee, constituted a business committee for certain purposes.

Mr. Ellwood Morris, of Pennsylvania, was chosen Engineer to make the survey and report called for by the act. Mr. Morris will probably arrive out next week. Until this survey and report are made, nothing further can be done. In the meantime some matters between the old Company and Mr. Morell have to be closed up.

Mr. Morris is highly spoken of, and judging from the information the Governor has about him, we think that he is deserving of the commendation he has received.

Fourth Congressional District.

The Democratic Convention of the Fourth Congressional District of North Carolina, met at Franklinton on the 28th instant. Thos. J. Green, Esq., President, and W. F. Green and Quentin Busbee, Esq'rs., were Secretaries.

All the counties in the district were represented.—Hon. L. O'B. Branch was re-nominated without opposition, as the Democratic candidate for Congress in that district. A series of resolutions, reported by Mr. Drake, from a committee appointed for that purpose, was passed unanimously. These resolutions re-affirm Democratic principles; endorse the policy of Mr. Buchanan's Administration; go for the acquisition of Cuba by all honorable means, as essential to our security, and certain to advance our wealth and prosperity. The resolutions compliment Mr. Branch deservedly, we believe, and present him as a candidate for Congress at the ensuing election.

A committee was appointed to apprize Mr. Branch of his nomination.

☞ A session of the United States District Court was held this morning in the Federal Court Room. No business of importance was done. The Court adjourned until to-morrow at 10 o'clock. The District Attorney, Robert P. Dick, had not arrived, but will probably get here to-night. We presume the business before the Court is very light.

Snow in the Mountains.—The Asheville *News* says that the biggest Snow of the season fell there on Friday the 21st of April. A queer season we are having.

The Month of May.

Early this morning it was positively cold—cold enough to render coal fires pleasant. Upon waking we commenced a course of study of *seasonable* literature. We read the praises of May as sung by Chaucer and Spencer, [N. B.—Bought our copies cheap at auction.] Likewise the chaunt of the young person who was to be "Queen of the May Mother," a production of Alfred Tennyson, a goodish sort of poet in his way, (this last, Dempster sings in a most delightfully piteous manner, which never fails to make his auditors unhappy.)

But, after all, the most comfortable, if not the most poetical thing we met with was a clear coal fire. It felt *good*, and although the sky above was, and is, deeply, darkly, beautifully blue, and in its unfathomable depths one might easily fancy the existence of unnumbered worlds—far-away "islands of the blest;" still these islands must be so *very far* away, while this earth is so near at hand, that the least dust blown into our eyes by the wind, renders us insensible to all the pleasure to be derived from the clearest skies or the most daring flights of the imagination;—and the world *is* dusty, *very* dusty.

But the day progresses, and the young folks go a Maying, and crowning their fair young Queen, and doing other pretty things; and unseasonable as the day is, it still has flowers, for in this world it is indeed a hard visitation that deprives us of all comfort.

We had about got to the end of the above paragraph when the Band of the German Volunteers, who were mustering for parade, struck up, with the familiar notes of Yankee Doodle, and shortly the Volunteers themselves filed out of Major Walker's yard in bright summer trim, looking as neat and soldierly as possible.—They were going out for target practice, a colored gentleman preceding them with a handsome target tastefully decorated with flowers.

By twelve or one o'clock the day will be warmer and more comfortable, and everybody in better humor, at any rate those who are not will be less apt to show ill-humor.

The Sickles Affair.

Mr. Sickles has been acquitted of the *murder* of Philip Barton Key, as was to have been anticipated.—No jury could well have found a verdict of "guilty" in such a case. But there are two other verdicts yet to be rendered. One by society, the other by conscience. It is a terrible thing to take a man's life, when he is defenceless and surprised. It is *assassination*, alike in law, morals and honor. *This is the rule.* There is the exception—the perpetration of the homicide, under a burst of passion and in defence of marital right, where the parties are caught in *flagrante delicto*. Was this Mr. Sickles' position at the time he shot down Key?—Let the courage of manhood, whether of society or an individual, answer. Let conscience answer. Throughout the civilized world, the *form of redress has been settled*, by the experience of ages, by the chivalry of universal spirit, by the conservative judgment of social reason. He who has not the nerve to grow cool, and, when cool, the manliness not to slay the defenceless, deserves not to have under his charge either male or female honor. It is frailty all round, but one frailty does not excuse another. All the world over, the universal verdict stands recorded that the frailty of love is more tolerable than the frailty of cowardly vengeance. No one could or should say, he would not excuse Sickles, yet there is something in the very heart of hearts which whispers that the day may come when he would prefer to occupy Barton Key's grave. There is a courage in even bearing a wrong, not of *our own making*, but none in assassination.

Another marked feature of the case is, *the woman betrayed the lover.* Was it not enough to have dishonored the husband, without dishonoring the love which could alone palliate or redeem the wrong to him or constitute the excuse for her?

There is much truth in the above article from the *Charleston Evening News.* It *was* assassination. Butterworth's published statement shows that. It was done as a calculation, not an impulse, and the conduct of Mrs. Sickles is rightly characterized. The man who dreams even—much less the man who proclaims to the world—that female honor is only safe under such guardianship, as Mr. Sickles' counsel did, instead of receiving the plaudits of virtuous women, and of the defenders of female virtue, ought to receive, as he deserves, only their contempt and execration. A honest, virtuous woman is her own best guardian. If *she* fails, of what use are revolvers and stilettos? None; for, in soul, if not in fact, she is fallen, and the man who looks for and treasures an empty casket, after the jewel has been stolen, deserves neither casket nor jewel. As for Mrs. Sickles, she is ——.

The remarks of Mr. Ould for the prosecution, strike us as not only more manly, but infinitely more respectful to female virtue and family honor than the rant and fustian of the company of forensic actors who appeared for the defence. We quote from the report:

Mr. Ould denounced the doctrine that the protection of the wife's or the daughter's virtue in this District was only to be found in the husband's or the father's revolver. This might do in other countries and under other forms of society; but in a Christian community like this, the best safeguard is found in her own purity and virtue. Every woman can carry that weapon with her, and no seducer or adulterer can resist it. That is far more potent than all external safeguards; the instinct of woman teaches her whether the intentions of a man are honorable or dishonorable; and she can stifle, not in death but in shame, the unworthy assaults of the libertine. The very moment you bring the law of force for the purpose of protecting female honor, you sacrifice female honor: and unless it can protect itself, it is unworthy of protection.—Wherever woman has been left alone for the protection of her own virtue, and man has kept the contaminating hand of violence from her even for the purpose of protection, she has risen in her purity far above the attacks of those who would destroy her.

☞ We have from Mr. Kelley, Harper's New Monthly Magazine for May. It contains, as usual, a goodly number of illustrated articles, the most interesting of which will probably be one entitled "Loiterings in the foot prints of the Pioneers," these pioneers and the locations of their foot prints being the early settlers of Virginia and North Carolina and the scenes laid in the South Eastern portion of Virginia and the North Eastern portion of North Carolina.

From W. H. Birdwell, Esq., Editor and Proprietor, No. 5 Beekman street, New York, we have the Eclectic Magazine for May 1859. The illustrations in this number are very fine, being two of Sartain's splendid mezzotints, the first being the "Condemnation of the Princess Lamballe," the original by Louise Desnos; the second and finest, "Maria Antoinette Going to Execution," the original by Delaroche. The reading matter is of a high order.

Superior Court.—The trial of civil causes in this Court is progressing, with a fair prospect of disposing of a considerable amount of business, inasmuch as the criminal docket has been unusually bare of cases of any great importance, and therefore a large amount of time can be devoted to the civil docket. We cannot but admire the unfailing courtesy and urbanity of Judge Heath. Of his legal ability the gentlemen of the profession speak in the highest terms.

The case of Samuel Simmons has not yet been brought up. Sentence will, of course, be passed at this term of the Court.

Mrs. Sarah, Countess de Choiseul, wife of the Count de Choiseul, late Consul General of France in Charleston, S. C., died on the 6th inst., at Flat Rock, N. C.

We take the above from the Boston Post. Either we must look for news of home away from home, or our people in North Carolina care little for the death of French Countesses.

Married a Second Time.—The Judson (white) girl whose elopement from Pontiac, Mich., with the negro Joe, some time since, caused considerable talk, is now in Canada living with him, having again deserted her home and friends. On the occasion of her former elopement, her father and brother reclaimed her with great difficulty, and took her to Indiana, where a divorce was obtained. She went home with them and remained until last week, when she again left, with or without the consent of her parents and came to Detroit. Crossing the river, she found Joe, and they were speadily married for the second time, and are now living in the enjoyment of connubial happiness, Joe having sold his horse and cart and bought some furniture with the proceeds.

For the Journal.

Messrs. Editors:—Your paper is extensively circulated through the country, and your Prices Current convey information to many readers who have no other report of the market; therefore it is important that the report should be correct, or as nearly so as possible.—Ever since the new crop of Virgin Turpentine has been coming in it has been reported at five dollars. Now, every one who knows how much Spirits and Rosin a barrel of Virgin Turpentine will make, and every one who distills it knows, that the nett proceeds of these will not be worth the cost of the Turpentine—even if the Rosin sells at the highest rates, which very seldom is the case. It is understood by country distillers that the price of Virgin Turpentine is thus kept up *nominally*, by town distillers, for the purpose of injuring them; but that, *in fact*, none brings this price, it being understood by said town distillers and inspectors that it is to be so closely inspected that the price shall not exceed four dollars. I say this is understood by country distillers, who are so advised by Wilmington commission merchants; but while it is understood by the distillers, the producers of the Turpentine having no correspondents in town, and no information about prices except from market reports in the papers, do not understand it until they learn the fact from experience. The effect of all this is to get the Turpentine to town for the benefit of a few distillers, who impose upon producers, and injure the distillers in the country, who have no other way to inspect a barrel of Virgin Turpentine but to make it what it is if merchantable—viz: Virgin Turpentine.

It should be considered by every commission merchant of Wilmington (who is not a distiller) a part o his duty to expose this state of affairs if it does really exist; and it would be for their *interest*, too, for, if country distillers are driven from the market, consignments must fall off in consequence; and country distillers, in their consigning produce, should patronize those commission merchants who do not thus conspire against them. And you, Messrs. Editors, should, in justice to country people who rely upon the reports in your paper, ascertain the truth in regard to this matter, and let it be known in your market report. I have thus written, presuming the advices of your merchants to be correct; if erroneous, a correct statement is wanted by your country readers and

A COUNTRY DISTILLER.

From the Richmond (Va.) Dispatch, 19th inst.

Mazzini Advocating Abolitionism.

The New York Tribune publishes a letter from Joseph Mazzini, the celebrated Italian patriot, acknowledging a remittance forwarded from New York, for the benefit of some Italian school, winding up thus:

"We are fighting the same sacred battle for freedom and the emancipation of the oppressed—you, sir, against *negro*, we against *white* slavery. The cause is truly identical, for, depend upon it, the day in which we shall succeed in binding to one freely accepted pact twenty-six millions of Italians, we shall give, what we cannot now, an active support to the cause you pursue. We are both the servants of the God who says: Before Me there is no Master, no Slave, no Man, no Woman, but Human Nature, which must be everywhere responsible, therefore free."

Will the Reverend Mr. Mazzini inform the public in what chapter of the Bible he finds that text? On the contrary, does not his Reverence know that God has never said anything of the kind, but that he has said—"Servants, obey your masters,"—and if any man teach a contrary doctrine, let him be avoided and contemned. As to "Human Nature," which this Republican of mingled black and red doth deify, God has said that it is very corrupt, as no doubt Mazzini's inward consciousness doth bear witness, and that if he be free from the bondage of sin, all other bondage is of comparatively little importance. If his Reverence will consult the Epistles of the Apostle St. Paul, he will find that sentiment in about so many words.

So, it is the programme, according to Mazzini's letter to Greely, when Italy is free, to give "an active support to the cause" of abolition in America. We never had much opinion of those European demagogues, and have still less now. With the people of Europe we deeply sympathize; but their patriots, *par excellence*, like Mazzini, and Company, are unmitigated humbugs, beneath the profoundest scorn of honest men. In the words of John Randolph, "contempt has the property of descending, but it stops far short of them." Whether the cause Mazzini advocates is "identical" or not, as he says, with the cause of abolitionism, is a question we do not pretend to discuss, but that his manner of supporting it is identical with that of Greely & Co., is evident enough. Both lay their plots at a safe distance from the scene of action, and involve their miserable dupes in sufferings and perils which they have not the courage to share.—Mazzini excites Italian insurrection from London, and Greely American insurrections from New York; and one is about as likely to succeed in his ultimate object as the other. We doubt, however, whether the gallant Italians will consider themselves complimented by Mazzini when he identifies their cause with that of negro slavery. Let Mazzini speak for himself; he is, doubtless, fit to herd with that class in this country which has his sympathies, but he is no exponent of the sentiments, sensibilities, and character of Italy.

The class of European society which suffers most from such nuisances as Mazzini & Co., is not the kings, nor the aristocracy, but the people. The kings do not mind them a pinch of snuff. No doubt some of the monarchs of Europe are great tyrants, but the worst of them is not such a despot as one of these Black Republicans would be if he could seize the reins. The governments of Europe probably connive at the escape of these patent patriots, and are glad to see them making a disturbance in other parts of the world. For there is no part of the world, whether England or America, in which they find refuge, that they do not manifest discontent and find fault with existing institutions, and meddle with that which is none of their business. We have had them in the United States impudently assuming to teach Americans the true principles of their own institutions, and now Mazzini declares that when he has republicanized his own country, he will make war upon the domestic institutions of the only Republic whose people have ever proved themselves capable of self-government. We fancy that if the slave institutions of the South do not fall till such as Mazzini restore the Rome of former days, the Republic will stand till the crack of doom. When the time comes for a nation's deliverance, the man comes with it; but if the Washington of Europe is born, he has not yet appeared on the stage of public affairs.—Till then, the Francis Josephs and Frederic Williams may sleep in peace, indifferent to the London triumvirate of chattering and malicious monkeys whose power to do mischief bears no proportion to their inclination.

Billiard Talk—Probabilites of Another Match—Mr. Phelan and the Ladies of Mount Vernon Fund.—The Detroit papers, and the people generally, in that section of the country, appear to think that although defeated in the late contest, Mr. Secreiter is yet able to vanquish Mr. Phelan, and express the wish for another encounter. As stated in a former article in the Express, Mr. Phelan has no desire to play any more match games, more especially with American players.—As before stated, if Mr. Roberts, of England, or Mons. Borges, of France, visits the United States, Mr. Phelan would be delighted to test his capabilities with either, or both of them.

Although no formal challenge has been received from Mr. Secreiter, without the verbal offer to make a match to Mr. Phelan before leaving Detroit can be considered as such, yet, since his return to New York, Mr. Phelan has been waited upon by a citizen of Detroit, who was one of Mr. Secreiter's late backers, whose aim in an interview with Mr. Phelan was to learn if a challenge would be accepted. Mr. Phelan again reiterated his repugnance to match games, and more especially his aversion to being again brought in contact with this man Secreiter, but emphatically remarked that if again driven into such a position, he would give Mr. Secreiter and his friends cause to regret their rashness.

Mr. Phelan yesterday received a letter from Miss Montgomery, the Secretary of the Mount Vernon Fund, congratulating him on his recent success, and intimated that it had been understood that a portion of the receipts received for admission to Firemans' Hall was to be devoted to the noble purpose to which these women were giving their time and energies. Mr. Phelan immediately replied to her communication, and at the same time forwarding the statement of the Janitor of the Hall, by which, instead of there being a surplus, Mr. Phelan is brought in debt $70. At the same time, Mr. Phelan endorsed a certified check for $250, and an offer to furnish a table and first class players, for an exhibition at any time and place the ladies might select, the whole proceeds to be devoted to the Mount Vernon Fund.

Such an exhibition could be readily gotten up, say at the Academy of Music, and it could undoubtedly be filled at $2 50 a ticket, each ticket admitting a gentleman and his party of ladies. By this means several thousand dollars could be derived for the Mount Vernon Fund, and the universal wish to witness Mr. Phelan's skill be gratified.

NEW YORKER.
New York Express.

Burning of a Church at Portsmouth, Va.

Norfolk, Va., April 29.—St. Paul's Catholic Church, in Portsmouth, of which Rev. Joseph H. Plunkett is the pastor, was destroyed by fire last night. The pictures and vestments were saved. It was built in 1853 at a cost of $23,000, and was insured for $10,000.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Arrival of the Steamship Africa.

New York, April 29, 1859.

The steamship *Africa* has arrived from Liverpool, with advices to the 16th inst. the same dates as those brought by the *Circassia*.

The Peace Congress will probably meet at Carlshrue—[capital of the Grand Duchy of Baden, Germany,] on the 23d April.

The London Herald's correspondent has reason for believing that Austria's proposals are wholly unacceptable to France.

The Paris *Patrie* says that France cannot be expected to diminish her army nor remand a single cannon back her arsenals. All the French Naval officers on leave o absence have been ordered to join their ships forthwith. War materials are accumulating at Marseilles to an alarming extent.

A reported interview between Lord Cowley and Count Walewski is said to have resulted in a mutual conviction of the existence of very serious differences of opinion between France and England.

The Bavarian Army has been placed upon a war footing.

Three Days Later from Europe—Arrival of the Steamship Bremen.

New York, May 2d, 1859.

The steamship Bremen arrived here yesterday with Southampton dates to the 19th ult.

The exposition of the foreign policy of England was made in Parliament on the 18th ult.

Continental affairs remain unchanged. Sardinia refuses to disarm unless permitted to participate in the proposed Congress. England thinks there should be a general disarmament previous to the meeting of the peace Congress.

The London Times says that Prussia is about to contract a loan of between eight and nine millions of pounds.

Piedmont and France require some further weeks of active effort for full completion of their preparations for war.

Liverpool Markets.

Liverpool, April 19th, 1859.

Cotton.—Sales of the last three days, 14,000 bales, closing very dull at a decline of 1-16d.; Middling Orleans 7 5-16d., Middling Uplands 6⅞d.

Flour and Wheat have an upward tendency and all qualities have considerably advanced on French account; American has slightly advanced.

Corn quiet.

Rosin dull, and all qualities have slightly declined; Common 4s.

Spirits Turpentine firm at 42s.; and holders demand an advance to 44s.

Rice buoyant.

Consols for money closed at 94⅞ a 95.

One Day Later—Arrival of the North Briton.

By the arrival of the steamship North Briton at Quebec we have advices to the 20th ult., being one day later than those brought by the Bremen at New York. Sardinia accepts the principle of disarmament, and the Moniteur publishes another pacific article; the latest phase of affairs is consequently reassuring. Parliament was prorogued on the 19th. Queen's speech merely refers to dissolution and its cause.

St. Louis, April 30th, 1859.

The California Overland Mail has arrived with San Francisco dates to the 8th instant.

A rich guano island had been discovered Northwest of the Sandwich Islands, and taken possession of by the United States.

Other news unimportant.

From Washington.

Washington, April 30th.—Lieut. Mowry, who has been here some days on business connected with Arizona, will leave for that Territory to-morrow, but will return next winter to urge the organization of a territorial government.

The last Congress appropriated $10,000 for the purchase of presents for the Pimes Indians in acknowledgment of their good faith and friendship for the whites.—The Indian Bureau is now making arrangements for their distribution, and they will consist principally of agricultural implements.

The Postmaster-General will open no new routes under the post route bill of 1858, in Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia and Florida, but will continue the service on all the old routes, contracts for which were recently awarded.

Dr. Flynn, the postmaster of Detroit, will be removed as soon as a successor can be selected, about which there is some difficulty. The question relative to the Philadelphia postmaster is not definitely settled.

The president of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company arrived here to-day on business connected with the California mail service.

General Jerez, the Nicaraguan minister, on the 26th inst. notified Mr. Yelverton, president of the American Atlantic and Pacific Ship Canal Company, that their charter had been declared forfeited by the congress of Nicaragua, on the ground that the company had failed to fulfil its obligations. He likewise notified Secretary Cass to the same effect.

The treasury receipts are coming up to the estimates of the Secretary of the Treasury. It is not determined when the treasury notes authorized by the late law will be issued.

Sir Richard Cobden arrived here last night and is the guest of the President.

The Utah Difficulty.

St. Louis, April 27th.—The Mormon version of the difficulty in Utah represents the conditions of affairs materrially different. It is denied that there is even a symptom of hostility on the part of the people. They complain that witnesses are arrested and placed in charge of the troops. Governor Cumming, Dr. Forney and other prominent men were indignant at the course of the court; and the Mormons seem to regard President Buchanan's proclamation as exempting parties from arrest for all past offences.

The Disaster to the Steamer St. Nicholas—Forty-nine Lives Lost.

St. Louis, April 27.—Further particulars of the disaster to the steamer St. Nicholas have been received.—All the boilers of the boat exploded, and it has been ascertained that twenty-six cabin and twenty-three deck passengers, including eight ladies among the former, making forty-nine in all, lost their lives. The boilers were old, but were considered safe. The loss of property is valued at $25,000, partly insured here.

Death of the Bishop of New Jersey.

Burlington, N. J., April 27th.—The Rt. Rev. George W. Doane, D. D., Bishop of the Episcopal Church in the Diocese of New Jersey, died at his residence in this city at one o'clock this afternoon.

Conviction for Manslaughter.

Augusta, Ga., April 27.—The jury in the case of Alfred Sears, for the murder of Major Gregg, the engineer of the Florida railroad, have returned a verdict of "voluntary manslaughter." The court sentenced the accused to pay $1,000 and to be imprisoned for 12 months.

Fillibustering Designs on Sonora.

Leavenworth, April 27.—Agents here and at other points are secretly urging emigration towards the gold regions, with the ultimate view of forming a neucleus at Pikes Peak to descend on Sonora, and probably Durango and Chihuahua. No concerted plan has been agreed upon, as far as known. It is estimated that ten thousand men have already left from different points on the Missouri river. A company is organized at Kansas city for Arizona.

The New Orleans Consul Affair.

Washington, April 28.—Considerable embarrassement has ensued to the State Department in consequence of the arrest at New Orleans of Count Mejan, the French Consul. By a convention between France and the United States, consuls are not amenable to the law process of the local authorities of any of the States.

Bishop Davis.—The Colleton and Beaufort Sun, of the 27th inst., makes the following announcement, which will be read with interest throughout the State:

"On Sunday last, the Rev. Mr. Ballinger announced to his congregation the melancholy fact, that the Rev. Bishop Davis, of the Diocese of South Carolina, had almost entirely lost his sight. His only hope is by an operation for cataract."

From the National Intelligencer.

The Use of Deadly Weapons.

The authorities of Cincinnati have authorized the police to arrest and bring before them all persons who shall be found carrying concealed or deadly weapons. This order has been given under a law which was passed during the last session of the Legislature, and which took effect on the first of the present month. It makes it a misdemeanor to carry a pistol, bowie-knife, dirk, or any other concealed weapon, under a penalty or fine not exceeding two hundred dollars, and an imprisonment of not more than thirty days for the first offence. The second is punished still more severely. Commenting upon this wholesome law, the Philadelphia Inquirer says:

"A similar law should be enacted and enforced in every State in the Union. Scarcely a day goes by in which we are not called upon to record the particulars of some frightful scene, often terminating in bloodshed and death, and caused in most cases by the sudden and fearful use of deadly weapons. The practice is at once cowardly and murderous. It prevails, too, we are sorry to say, to an alarming extent. This is particularly the case in the South and Southwest; and even the leading cities of the North, such as New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, are disgraced by bands of ruffians, who organize themselves into clubs and associations, with offensive names and wicked objects, and go about, by day as well as night, armed to the teeth, and prepared for the fell work of violence and death. This condition of affairs is at once lamentable and deplorable, and the existing laws which apply to the evil cannot be too rigidly enforced. If they are not sufficiently stringent, others of a suitable charactee should be adopted. Doubtless many of the young men who arm themselves with knives and pistols do so under the belief that they are merely adopting the policy of self-defence, and that they will never employ these dangerous weapons unless they are attacked. But they forget the effects of excitement, intemperance, rashness, and bravado, and thus it not unfrequently happens that they discover too late that they have imbrued their hands in the blood of a fellow-being. We are told that even in this city orgnizations exist in which every member, when he ventures abroad after nightfall, carries concealed and deadly weapons.—Animosities have sprung up against some rival association, threats have been uttered, feelings of vengeance have been stimulated, and thus the idea is inculcated that knives, bludgeons, pistols, and similar weapons must be worn as a matter of prudence and precaution. All this is wrong, and the effects cannot but be deplorable. It may seem a harsh assertion, and yet it stikes us that every individual who makes it a habit to carry deadly weapons upon his person nurses a spirit of incipient murder. The practice is vile, base, and dastardly, and our authorities cannot exercise too much vigilance in bringing it to an end. The arrest and punishment of a few offenders would doubtless exercise a salutary influence."

Seventeen Year Locusts.—The following statement of the groundlessness of fears as to the devastation to be committed by the seventeen year locusts, which, it is announced, will appear at the South this year, will be read with interest by our agriculturalists. We copy from the New York Journal of Commerce:

In Jæger's "Life of North American Insects," a work recently published, is a brief sketch of the history and habits of this species of locust, in which the assertion that they make their appearance only once in seventeen years, is pronounced erroneous, as well as that they are destructive to vegetation. The writer states that he has observed them yearly for twenty-successive years, though there is a great difference in their numbers in different years. The same is true of other insects, particularly rose-bugs. Some years we are overloaded with them, and again in others there are scarcely any. Yet there are instances where the locusts have been observed in the same place only after an interval of several years, perhaps seventeen, while during this interval they have been very abundant in other localities. They are, however, seen yearly in one place or another. With regard to the notion that these insects are very destructive to vegetation, the writer asserts that they are harmless.—He says:

"They cannot be classed among the injurious insects, for they cannot devour our vegetables and fruits like other insects, because they have no mouth; and, as has been said before, they suck with their snouts only the dew of leaves for their nourishment, during the two short months of their existence in their perfect form. Even in their subterranean abode, during the condition of larvæ, although feeding upon the roots of several plants, their injury to vegetation is very trifling."

Should these locusts make their appearance as predicted, the farmers will have an opportunity of testing the correctness of the latter statement.

Death of the Kentucky Giant.—James Porter, the famous Kentucky giant, died at his residence in Portland, Ky., Sunday night, in the fiftieth year of his age. He was seven feet nine inches in height, and was we believe, the tallest man in the world. He died of disease of the heart. The Louisville Democrat says of him:

It is remarkable that for the first fourteen years of his life he was small for his age; so much so that he was often engaged to ride races on the old track where the Elm-tree Garden now is. At seventeen he was apprenticed at coopering, and his remarkable growth commenced. It is stated that the most he ever grew in one week was *one inch*. It was his habit, while growing, to measure every Saturday night, and his own testimony and that of his family and friends, is evidence of this remarkable fact.

Mr. Porter soon got so tall that it was imposible to cooper barrels, and he was employed on hogsheads.—This, however, became equally impossible, owing to his remarkable height, and he was compelled to abandon the business. He then engaged in keeping and driving hacks. In the years 1836–37 he went East, and appeared on the stage in one or two pieces written especially for him. He returned to Louisville, and a few years later bought the coffee-house which he was keeping at the time of his death.

He is described as remarkably pure-hearted and inoffensive. The coffin procured for the body of the deceased was over nine feet long.

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.

WE KEEP and are daily selling from the largest assortment of the following articles in Wilmington:
Smith's English Bathing Towels;
English Hair Brushes; "
do. Tooth do.
do. Nail do.
Dressing Combs; Flesh Brushes; Clothes Brushes; Whisk Brooms; Tweezers; Razors from the most reliable Sheffield Manufacturers; Razor Straps from Rodger's & Sons, Emerson & Saunders; Pocket Knives from Rodgers & Sons, Barnes, Wostenholm, Crookes, Ward & Co., and other Sheffield Houses; Rochefault's celebrated Pocket Books and Portemonnaies; Cigar Tubes, real *Amber* and *Meerschaum*; Shaving Brushes; Pocket Combs; Fine-tooth Ivory Combs; *Shell* Combs, &c.

We guarantee to sell any of the above goods at lower prices than they are retailed for generally. We buy low and sell accordingly. Call and see the assortment just received at BALDWIN'S,
May 2d 38 Market Street.

CRACKERS—CRACKERS.

18 BBLS. SODA CRACKERS;
15 boxes " "
15 ½-bbls. Sugar "
Just arrived and for sale by
April 27th T. H. McKOY & CO.

FISH! FISH!!

50 BBLS. MULLETS—in extra order;
10 " TROUT, " "
In store and for sale by T. H. McKOY & CO.
April 16, 1859.

"WACHOVIA MILLS" FAMILY FLOUR.—We keep constantly on hand a supply of this *superior Family Flour.* L. B. HUGGINS & SONS,
April 30. S. E. corner Market & Second sts.

HOUSEKEEPING ARTICLES.

CHECKED AND WHITE STRAW MATTINGS, OIL Cloth for floors, Stairs and Tables, Carpetings, Bags, Matts, Crumb Cloths, brown Linen, Dumask for covering Carpets, Cotton and Linen Sheetings of all widths, Pillow Case Cotton and Linen, Russia and American Crash, Bird's Eye, Scotch, French, American and Turkey Towelling, Damask Table Cloths, Table Linen, Table Napkins and Doylies, Bleached and Unbleached Shirtings of all qualities, Furniture Prints, a superior stock, Lace and Embroidered Curtain Muslin, Allendah, Satin Striped and Marseilles Summer Quilts, and a great number of other articles too numerous to mention. Having purchased a large portion of the above articles previous to the late advance in the Northern markets, I flatter myself that I can make it to the advantage of consumers to examine my stock before making their selections at other places. J. S. WILLIAMS.

THE BONNER HAT,

IS AN ENTIRELY NEW STYLE of open straw braid, very light and of handsome shape. Call and examine the new styles opened this day at the Hat & Cap Emporium, 34 Market Street.
April 20th CHAS. D. MYERS.

GRAND DISPLAY of every variety of Straw, Panama, Italian Braid and fine Felt HATS, at the BAZAAR OF FASHION, 61 Market Street, under Carolina Hotel.
April 20. FRED. J. MOORE.

SOAP.—25 boxes Colgate's No. 1 Soap;
15 do. do. Pale do.
10 do. do. Family do.
Colgate's Toilet Soap—several varieties. For sale by
L. B. HUGGINS & SONS,
April 30. S. E. Corner Market & Sec. Sts.

AUCTION SALES

By D. PIGOTT, Auctioneer.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

ON MONDAY of June Court, 13th inst., if not previously disposed of at private sale, at 9½ o'clock, at Exchange Corner, I will sell the following valuable property.

HOUSE AND LOT

situated on Surry, between Church and Castle streets, and *ONE LOT* with two small Houses, situated on 2d between Queen and Boundary Streets, belonging to the Estate late Mrs. E. J. Robertson, dec'd.

On a credit of 6 and 12 months, interest added with approved endorsed notes.

W. E. FREEMAN, Adm'r.
April 18. 190-1w—34-ts

HARTFORD FIRE INSURANCE COMP'Y,

HARTFORD, CONN.

Incorporated A. D. 1810.....Charter Perpetual.

Authorised Capital,..	$1,000,000
Capital Paid in,..	500,000
Surplus,..	300,000

ASSETS JANUARY 1, 1859.

Cash on hand and in Bank,..	$13,455 22
Cash in hand of Agents and in transit,..	54,827 09
Real Estate unencumbered, (cash value,)..	15,000 00
Bills Receivable, amply secured,..	73,174 55
2,404 Shares Bank Stock in Hartford,..	230,413 00
2,200 " " " " New York,..	197,750 00
710 " " " " Boston,..	74,620 00
100 Shares Bank of the State of Missouri,..	10,000 00
State and City Bonds, 6 per cents,..	74,245 00
Rail Road Stocks,..	16,250 00
United States' Treasury Notes,..	14,035 00
	$803,769 8

DIRECTORS.

H. Huntington, Albert Day, James Goodwin, Charles Boswell, Henry Kenny, Calvin Day, Job Allyn, John P. Brace, Charles J. Russ.

H. Huntington, *President.*
Timo. C. Allyn, *Secretary.*
C. C. Lyman, *Assistant Secretary.*
Wm. N. Bowers, *Actuary.*

This old and reliable Company, established for nearly Fifty Years, continues to Insure against Loss or Damage by Fire on Dwellings, Furniture, Warehouses, Stores, Merchandise, Mills, Manufactories, and most other kinds of property, on its usual satisfactory terms.

Particular attention given to insuring Farm Property, consisting of Dwellings, Barns and Out-Buildings connected, and Furniture, Live Stock, Hay, Grain, Farming Utensils, &c., &c., contained in the same, for a term of three or five years at *low* rates of premium.

Applications for Insurance may be made to the undersigned, *the duly authorised Agent* for Wilmington and vicinity.

Losses equitably adjusted at this Agency, and paid immediately, upon satisfactory proofs, in funds *current in the cities of New York or Boston*, as the assured may prefer.

H. R. SAVAGE, Agent.
Wilmington, N. C., Feb. 19, 1859.—141-26-1y*

ICE—ICE—ICE.

THE WILMINGTON ICE HOUSE will be opened for the delivery of ICE every day at sunrise, closing at sunset, except on Sundays, when it will positively close at 9 A. M.

ICE will not be delivered after time of closing except in cases of sickness.

TERMS CASH, *without deviation.*

TICKETS can be procured and deposits made by those who desire.

ICE for the country packed and forwarded as directed.

ICE furnished to the sick poor free of charge, when directed by physicians or members of the visiting committees.

Orders must be addressed to WILMINGTON ICE HOUSE.
A. H. VANBOKKELEN.
April 1st, 1859. 176-6m—32-6m*

WILMINGTON, N. C., APRIL 25th, 1859.